THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, 29th July 1953.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, at half-past eight of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Fertilizers received by the Community Project Department.

* 1199 *Q.*—SRI T. ANANTHA PAI (on behalf of Sri M. S. Mogral) : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the total quantity of different fertilizers received by the Community Project Department in South Kanara ; and

(*b*) what is the total quantity distributed to the agriculturists?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—

	TONS.
" (*a*) Urea	95
Triple superphosphate	868
Ammonium phosphate	327
" (*b*) Up to 27th June—	
Urea	22½
Triple superphosphate	5
Ammonium phosphate	12½

The cultivation season has just commenced in the Project Area."

Cuddalore Water-supply Scheme.

* 1200 *Q.*—SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the order of priority given by the State Government to the Cuddalore Municipal Water-supply Scheme in the compendium of Water-supply Schemes and the order now assigned to it ; and

(*b*) what action the Government propose to take to give immediate relief to Cuddalore?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (*a*) The Cuddalore Municipal Water-Supply improvement Scheme has been assigned the first place in the priority list drawn up by the Water-Supply and Drainage Committee.

(*b*) Orders will be issued shortly according administrative approval to the estimates for the scheme and the execution of the scheme will be taken up soon."

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SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR :—" May I know, Sir, for how many years this has been first in the priority list and may I know when the Government propose to avert the water-scarcity and when do they propose to combat diseases like elephantiasis? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The water-supply and drainage committee has given it the first place, Sir."

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR :—" My question has not been answered. May I know when the scheme was first thought of? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" 1947, Sir."

Language editions of " Madras Information ".

* 1201 *Q.*—SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) why the publications of language editions of 'Madras Information' are going to be stopped from March 31st of this year; and

(*b*) the number of persons who may be retrenched as a result of this?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (*a*) The publication of the language editions of the Madras Information was stopped partly as a measure of economy and partly because the English edition itself was to be published in a smaller form for consumption outside the State, publicity for Government's policies and activities inside the State being provided for adequately by the English and language newspapers.

" (*b*) The following posts intended exclusively for the publication of the language editions of the journal have been retrenched from 1st July 1953 :—

4 Language journalists.

1 Editor, Dakhini Hind.

1 Assistant Editor, Dakhini Hind.

2 Lower Division clerks."

SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI :—" Is it not a fact that a Cabinet Sub-Committee recommended the abolition of the post of Director of Information and Publicity and is it also not a fact that in spite of this recommendation, the Hon. Chief Minister had confirmed this post on the eve of partition? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" No, Sir."

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Tax for soaking coconut husks in Ponnani taluk.

* 1202 *Q*.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state— 8–40 a.m.

(*a*) whether the tax on Government poramboke lands used for soaking coconut husks in Chowghat Subdivision, Ponnani taluk, Malabar, was increased in June 1951 from Rs. 2–1–4 per acre to Rs. 310–15–0;

(*b*) whether the Government received any memorandum, dated 30th July 1951, from representatives of coconut growers and holders of poramboke lands protesting against this increase;

(*c*) whether the tax was reduced to Rs. 50 per acre subsequently; and

(*d*) whether the excess amount of the tax collected was returned and, if not, why?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (*a*) The rate of rent for occupation of Government lands in Chowghat sub-taluk was enhanced by the Deputy Tahsildar, Chowghat, to Rs. 250 per acre at the end of fasli 1360.

" (*b*) Yes.

" (*c*) Yes.

" (*d*) The excess collections have not yet been refunded. There are quite a large number of cases in which refunds have to be sanctioned. The signatures of the parties have to be obtained in the refund bills in all these cases and credits have also to be verified. Urgent steps are being taken by the Collector to refund the excess collections."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Was this increase from Rs. 2 to Rs. 250 per acre effected with the knowledge and approval of Government or has it been left to the discretion of the local officials? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" It was done by the local authorities on the basis that the soaking of coconut was done for trade purposes."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Will the Government take action against the local officials who by their conduct thus bring the Government into disrepute? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" There was some scope for enhancement. Probably the officers did not understand the exact scope. I will examine the matter."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Are the Government imposing this tax in other parts of Malabar and is not this raising of the tax to Rs. 50 a steep rise? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" It has been proposed to reduce the tax to Rs. 50."

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Sri C. H. Kanaran :—" In view of the fact that the coir industry has collapsed in Malabar, will the Government be pleased to reduce this enhancement? "

The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker :—" It has been reduced to some extent. Further reduction will be considered in view of the fact that the coir industry has not been very prosperous."

Sri R. Siddanna Gowd :—" Is the increase from Rupees 2–1–4 to Rs. 310–15–0 compatible with equity and justice, Sir? "

The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker :—" We are trying to mete out justice, Sir."

Training centres for village guides under community projects.

* 1203 *Q.*—Sri A. Rathinam : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many Village Guides are being trained for the Community Projects and how many are Harijans; and

(*b*) how many centres are maintained, how many Principals and Vice-Principals have been appointed and the cost of maintaining each centre?

The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari :—" (*a*) The first batch of Village Guides numbering 93 have completed the training of 6 months and of these 3 are Harijans.

" (*b*) Three training centres are maintained. They are located at Peddapuram, Parli and Gandhigram.

The centres at Parli and Peddapuram have got a Principal each, while the Gandhigram centre has got an Honorary Principal and a full paid Vice-Principal.

The estimated expenditure on each centre is as follows :—

	First year.	*Second year.*	*Third year.*	*Fourth year.*
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Peddapuram ..	1,88,964	88,964	58,964	58,964
Parli ..	1,88,964	88,964	58,964	58,964
Gandhigram ..	1,86,492	86,492	56,492	56,492 "

Sri A. Rathinam :—" May I know from the Hon. Chief Minister how the Community Project Scheme will help the landless poor and especially the Scheduled Castes? "

The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari :—" Sir, this is an all round development plan and the development in the project areas is bound to assist the landless poor in the area."

Sri K. Vinayakam :—" May I know, Sir, whether in the matter of recruitment, the Communal Government Order is being observed because considering the large number of guides recruited I find the recruitment among the Harijans is very small and negligible? "

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" There is no question of any Communal Government Order in this connexion. But every attempt is made to give an opportunity to all classes to take part in this work. But when we are recruiting people as guides we have to include in our consideration many other points of view besides communal equity and distribution of favours."

SRI KUNHI MOHAMED SHAFEE :—" May I know, Sir, the number of guides that were given training in Parli and may I also know whether an independent officer or the District Educational Officer is holding the charge of principal? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, this is purely an administrative detail. I would recommed the hon. Member to write to me and I shall give him the required information."

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—" May I know, how many of these guides belong to the backward classes? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is not possible for me to have a classified lists of these guides on a communal basis. If the hon. Member has got any specific complaint, I shall look into it."

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—" What are the duties of these guides and what is the policy of their service? " 8-50 a.m.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, it is an All-India plan and I would commend the hon. Member to read the All-India plan about Community Projects. These guides are very important links in the chain of work and service which is involved in the Community Development Project. They have to learn many things and to teach many things to the local villagers."

Supply of foodgrains through ration shops in Malabar.

* 1204 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether there was any breakdown in the supply of foodgrains through ration shops anywhere in Malabar in the second week of May 1953 and more especially in ration shops under Vadavannur Producers-*cum*-Consumers Co-operative Society, Palghat taluk?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" There was no breakdown of supply of foodgrains as alleged.

" The facts are that sufficient stocks of rice were not available for issue to the cardholders on 9th May 1953 in some of the ration shops run by the Producers-*cum*-Consumers Co-operative Society due to the fact that the Society failed to move promptly the stocks allotted to it. The stocks were replenished late on the same day. There was no further trouble."

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Mr. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member may put a separate question."

Collection of arrears in estates in Visakhapatnam.

* 1205 Q.—Sri K. GOVINDA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations were received by the Government with the request that collection of arrears be postponed in the estates taken over in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts in view of the failure of crops this year; and

(b) if so, whether the Government proposed to comply with the request?

The Hon. Sri M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) & (b) So far as the estates taken over in the Visakhapatnam district are concerned, no representation for postponement of collection of arrears therein has been received. As regards the estates taken over in the Srikakulam district, please refer to my answer to the hon. Member's question No. 933 (220), given on 28th March 1953."

Sri K. GOVINDA RAO :—" In view of the fact that the Government have not taken any responsibility to undertake repairs to irrigation sources in estates which were taken over by the Government, will not the Government consider it obligatory on their part to postpone the collection of arrears in those districts as the crops have failed?"

The Hon. Sri M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Postponement was done on the representation of the leader of the K.L. Party and the hon. Member. Action was taken to collect six years' arrears but on representations we restricted the collection to one year's arrear and the collection for the current fasli was postponed to a later date in June or July."

Sri K. R. VISWANATHAN :—" Are the Government aware that in certain estates taken over by the Government, interest on arrears of kist is being collected when there is a demand for postponement of the collection of arrears of rent itself?"

The Hon. Sri M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" We are making collections as per the rules and not against the rules."

Construction of roads under the Five-Year Plan.

*1206 Q.—Sri VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased—

(a) to place on the table of the House a copy of the Five-Year Plan of Roads;

(b) if not, the reasons for the same; and

(c) what are the works completed according to the plan and when the other works would be completed?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (*a*) & (*b*) The Five Year Plan for development of roads other than National Highways for 1947–52 drawn up by this Government in great detail could be implemented only partially by the end of 1950–51. The Government are, therefore, following the plan in implementing the Planning Commission's plan for the development of roads for the period, 1951–52 to 1955–56. The plan relating to 1947–52 is a bulky document and the Government do not consider it necessary to print it and place copies of it before the Legislature. Copies of this plan are, however, available in the Library of the Legislature for reference by the Members of the Legislature.

" (*c*) The works are so numerous that the Government do not think that the labour and cost involved in printing the list and placing copies on the table would be commensurate with the object sought to be achieved."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that so many roads were ignored, though according to the plan they had to be undertaken? Apart from the very few copies that are placed in the Legislature Library, are not copies available for the use of the hon. Members? There is the partition of the State and this matter requires to be gone into thoroughly. Will the Government be pleased to supply the copies immediately? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI—" Ten copies of the Five Year Plan for the development of national highways are placed in the Library of the Legislature for reference."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Is the Hon. Minister satisfied with providing ten copies in the Library? May I know whether copies are available for sale? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" No one has asked a copy for sale. If there is sufficient demand, that question will be considered."

SRI T. ANANTHA PAI :—" The Hon. Minister for Public Works has seen for himself the difficult means of communications in the South Kanara district. Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to see that this district is given special attention in this matter? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Special attention is being paid to South Kanara district."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Sir, in view of the answer given by the Hon. Minister for Public Works that the Five-Year Plan of the roads is a bulky one and there is not sufficient demand for sale of the copies, will the Government consider the desirability of printing them districtwar so that there may be sufficient demand in the districts and the district people may not go in for a plan for the entire State? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I do not think it is necessary, Sir. This is the kind of document that has been printed for the whole State. (The document was shown to the hon. Members.) "

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SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Is it bulky, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" It is bulky."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" May I know the cost of the book which contains only 250 pages? The book can be easily printed and distributed to the members of the Assembly free of cost. We do not mind paying the cost of the book. I wonder why the Hon. Minister calls it a ' bulky ' one ! "

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I know whether the view of the Government is that they should not add to the capital cost of the roads because after all the roads are not coming? "

Bhavani Panchayat Board.

* 1207 Q.—SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state— 9 a.m.

(a) whether the division of wards in Bhavani Panchayat has been decided;

(b) whether the Panchayat Board has approved the same; and

(c) if not why?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" (a) Yes.

" (b) Government have no information.

" (c) Does not arise."

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—"గుంటూరు జిల్లా, నర్సారావుపేట తాలూకా, ఏలూరు పంచాయతీ బోర్డును ప్రజాభిప్రాయానికి విరుద్ధముగా విభజించారు. అట్లా చేయటానికి recommend చేసినట ఎవరండి ? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The main question relates to the Bhavani panchayat, but this supplementary question asks for information about a different panchayat."

SRI A. RATHINAM :—" Sir, a question similar to my question put by Sri P. Venkatasubbiah is also coming up for answer to-day. Both these questions relate to a very important matter relating to Harijans, and I request you to allow a half-hour debate on the matter."

MR. SPEAKER :—" When? "

SRI A. RATHINAM :—" To-morrow."

MR. SPEAKER :—" To-morrow is allotted for valedictory speeches."

Scholarships to Harijan students.

* 1208 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications received from the Harijan students in the State seeking scholarships for the year 1952–53 and of them how many were given and on what basis;

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(b) the total amount which would have been required for the sanction of all the scholarships applied for; and

(c) how many students (boys and girls) were not sanctioned?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) Forty-thousand and two hundred and thirty-nine students belonging to eligible communities applied for scholarships and of them 17,336 were given the scholarships; scholarships are granted with regard to the applicant's poverty and merit and other conditions prescribed in the notifications regarding grant of scholarships, subject to the availability of funds.

" (b) Rs. 16,40,598.

" (c) Twenty-two thousand nine hundred and three."

SRI A. RATHINAM :—" Is it a fact that residential scholarships were not sanctioned to all the Harijan students studying in the various high schools of this State for want of funds? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" It is not a fact, Sir."

SRI P. G. MANICKAM :—" The amount of residential and non-residential scholarships granted in the Coimbatore district every year is much less compared with the amounts granted in the other districts and this fact has been brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister very often. Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to see that scholarships are sanctioned to all the applicants from the Coimbatore district? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Scholarships are sanctioned according to the availability of funds and distributed in the most even manner among all the districts."

SRI V. S. SIVAPRAKASAM :—" Is there any proposal under the consideration of the Government for raising the income limit of parents of Harijan students for the purpose of granting scholarships? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The matter is under consideration."

AN HON. MEMBER :—" Is any preference shown to the famine-affected areas of Rayalaseema? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" In every manner preference is shown to famine-affected areas."

Land assignment to Danamanyam Co-operative Agricultural Colonisation Scheme.

* 1209 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member Sri M. Jagannathan is not in his place. The question and answer will be printed in the proceedings."

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SRI M. JAGANNATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received recently any petition from Sri D. Parasuram, Organizer for the Danamanyam Co-operative Agricultural Colonisation Scheme, requesting for the early assignment of waste lands to the society; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter so far?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

" (b) The request is under consideration."

Construction of roads in Ongole taluk.

* 1210 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI: Will the Hon the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) the number of roads constructed by the Rural Development Department in Ongole taluk, up to 31st March 1953;

(b) the amount spent by the Government for this purpose;

(c) the amount of local contributions in each case; and

(d) whether any proposals were given up because of local objections?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" (a) Thirty-three.

" (b) Rs. 1,32,671.

" (c) Rs. 48,073 in all.

" (d) No."

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI :—" I think the answer to clause (d) is not correct. There was a road and the Hon. Minister for Rural Welfare accepted on the floor of this House that it was dropped. Will the Hon. Minister reconsider and take up the construction of the road?"

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" No road has been dropped; a road cannot be dropped, Sir."

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI :—" There was a proposal to construct a road between Errapalem and Timmannapalem. On the recommendation of the Hon. Minister, the proposal was dropped. Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to reconsider the question?"

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" I did not know that the hon. Member meant that proposal. Regarding the proposal, it has not been dropped and it is being examined. There is plenty of opposition to it. As I said the other day, until the Collector is satisfied that there is no opposition to, or any quarrel over the issue, nothing will be decided."

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—" Will the Hon. Minister revise the policy and see that local contributions are not collected in very backward areas?"

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" There is no compulsion regarding contribution. The contribution may be either in cash or in labour."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Is it not a fact that no allotment of funds is made for the maintenance of roads laid under the rural welfare scheme? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" It is crystal clear that once the roads are laid, they are handed over to be maintained by local boards."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Question No. 1211."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Question No. 1232 standing in the name of Sri T. Lakshminarayana Reddi relating to the same subject is coming up for answer to-day. I suggest that both the questions may be taken together."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. Minister will answer question No. 1211 first and then question No. 1232."

Suspension of teachers' certificates in Cuddapah district.

* 1211 *Q.*—SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) why the teachers' certificates of Sri V. Vijayaramaraju, R. Sanjeeva Reddy, C. Lakshmi Reddy and K. Rosi Reddy of Cuddapah district were suspended;

(*b*) why the departmental authorities did not call for explanation from the above aggrieved persons as per rule No. 154 of the Madras Educational Rules;

(*c*) why departmental enquiry was not conducted in the above cases; and

(*d*) as the certificates are suspended until further orders what is the time limit set for the restoration of the certificates?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (*a*) The certificates of the teachers were suspended as they were reported to be taking part in subversive activities. This suspension was done before 1950.

" (*b*) & (*c*) It was not considered necessary to follow the usual departmental formalities in such cases.

" (*d*) There is no time limit for the suspension of these certificates. The certificates will be restored when the authorities concerned recommend the restoration of the certificates."

Cancellation of teachers' certificates in Cuddapah and Anantapur.

* 1232 *Q.*—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the number of teachers' certificates cancelled in Cuddapah and Anantapur districts for political reasons from 1948 to February 1953?

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The Hon. Dr. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" No teacher's certificate was cancelled in Cuddapah and Anantapur districts for political reasons from 1948 to February 1953."

Representation regarding Members of Legislature being made visitors to jails.

* 1212 Q.—Sri V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state whether the Government have received any representation in 1952 from any of the M.L.As. from Malabar requesting that Members of the House should be made ex-officio visitors of jail within the districts in which the constituencies are situated; and if so, what action has been taken thereon? 9-10 a.m.

The Hon. Sri K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" The answer to the first portion of the question is in the affirmative. The Government do not favour the proposal."

Sri V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" May I know, Sir, the reason which has induced the Government to take up that attitude? "

The Hon. Sri K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" The Government consider that it is not good to give all the non-official functions to M.L.As. It is also necessary to encourage others who take an interest in these things and appoint them to these non-official committees."

Sri V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" May I know, Sir, why the Government do not consider it good to have M.L.As. as non-official jail visitors while non-officials are considered good? Since there is no limit to the number of visitors, why not the M.L.As. of each taluk in which the sub-jail is situated, be also appointed ex-officio jail visitors? "

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is very embarrassing as long as friends of M.L.As. are in prison."

Sri V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" What is the maximum number of jail visitors for each district? "

The Hon. Sri K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" Ordinarily two are appointed."

Sri R. KRISHNAN:—" എം. എൽ. എ.മാർ ജെയിലിൽ കിടന്ന പരിചയമുള്ള ആളുകളായതുകൊണ്ടു് അവരെ കമ്മിററിയിൽ അംഗങ്ങളാക്കിയാൽ ജെയിലിൽ നടക്കുന്ന അഴിമതികൾ അവർ പുറത്തു കൊണ്ടുവന്നാലൊ എന്ന ഭയം കൊണ്ടാണൊ അവരെ ഈ കമ്മിററിയിൽ അംഗങ്ങളായി ഇരിക്കാൻ അനുവദിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതു് ? "

The Hon. Sri K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" Certainly not. If the M.L.As. write to me, they will be allowed to visit any jail that they want to visit "

Sri SAKA VENKATA RAO :—" M.L.A లను విజిటర్లుగా నియమించనట్లయితే జైళ్లలో జరుగుచున్న అన్యాయాలను బయటపెడతారనే ఉద్దేశంతో వారిని అందుకు నియమించుట లేదాండి ? "

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THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" The question is whether they should be appointed as honorary visitors. They can go to any jail. If only they send me a letter in the matter, I will permit them to visit any jail. If there are any complaints, they can bring them to my notice, and I can rectify them."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" May I know, Sir, if the fact of being a Member of this House is a disqualification to be appointed as a jail visitor? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" No, Sir. The disqualification, if we may use that harsh term, arises out of personal interest and not out of being a Member of this House. The Government are naturally interested in jails. They cannot escape it."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" May I know, Sir, what prompts the Chief Minister to make the insinuation that so long as there are in jails friends of M.L.As., M.L.As. are disqualified, while non-officials including Ministers also might have friends in jails? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" Sir, we want to see the jail administration conducted on proper lines. If interested persons go and visit jails, they may create trouble. It is not good even if he be a non-official visitor, if he interferes with the administration of the jail. The Government will be compelled to remove him from the list."

SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE :—" Sir, the Hon. the Law Minister was stating that if M.L.As. wanted to visit jails, they could do so. Does the visitor require any permission from the Jail Superintendent, or, whenever they want to visit any jail, they can go and approach the Jail Superintendent and then visit the jail? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" They have simply to send a letter to me. I will instruct the Superintendent to intimate to them and give them all facilities."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Sir, I have to take strong objection to the use of the word ' trouble '. The Hon. Minister has given permission to some Members to visit jails. What was the trouble that was created? Why should he be afraid of facing facts? There may be criticism of Government. If criticism of Government means trouble, what is the nature of the trouble that was created? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" Sir I am afraid the hon. Member has misunderstood me. I said ' if persons interested ' create trouble, we will see that even if they are honorary visitors, they are removed from the list. That is what I submitted."

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SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Sir, is it a fact that only Members belonging to the United Democratic Front of the Legislature are excluded from the list of Jail Visitors while Members belonging to the Congress party have been recruited to the jail visitors committee? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" It is not a fact, Sir."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" Sir, is it to create jobs for defeated Congressmen that this policy is adopted in appointing jail visitors as in the case of Community Projects? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" It is not so. I may even say that if all the honorary posts are to be given to the M.LAs., the public may accuse us of creating an artificial caste."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, am I to understand that some M.L.As. are made visitors while others are left out? If some M.L.As. have been left out, it is really a grievance."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" If it is the hon. Member's suggestion that all M.L.As. should be deprived of their normal rights to visit jails, I shall see that it is done."

Letting of houses by the Accommodation Controller, Madras.

* 1213 *Q.*—SRI A. RATHINAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Accommodation Control be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many houses belonging to private parties were let by the Accommodation Officer in the City of Madras; and

(*b*) how many families of Harijans are allowed by him to live with caste Hindus?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—" (*a*) It is not known for what period the information is required. The number of houses allotted by the Accommodation Controller for the last three years is as follows :—

Year.	Number of houses allotted.
1950	488
1951	556
1952	655
Total ...	1,699

" (*b*) As the allottees are not expected to give their caste, the Accommodation Controller will not be in a position to know whether the applicant is a Harijan or Caste-Hindu before the house is allotted to him. As such it is not possible to furnish the information asked for."

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Sri A. RATHINAM :—" May I know, Sir, whether there is any use to the public other than the Government servants in having the Accommodation Control office in the City? What is the annual expenditure incurred on account of this Accommodation Control office, and why do the Government not have any plan to construct buildings of their own at least for their own servants? "

The Hon. Raja Sri SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—" The question does not arise out of the question already put. I want notice, Sir."

Sri V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Sir, in view of the policy of the Government to encourage the mixed construction of houses in the villages, will the Government be pleased to initiate a scheme for mixed construction of houses by allotment of houses to mixed communities? "

The Hon. Raja Sri SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—" I do not quite exactly understand the question put. There is no distinction now. There has not been any case brought to our notice to show that they should not live together."

Sri K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister was saying, Sir, ' I do not know the reason why this question is put '. Are we to get the special sanction of the Hon. Minister before we put our questions or is the Speaker to take the special sanction of the Hon. Minister before a question is allowed by him? "

Mr. SPEAKER :—" The answers to the rest of the questions will be read by the Hon. Ministers. No supplementary questions will be allowed."

Scholarships to Scheduled Class students.

* 1214 *Q.*—Sri P. VENKATASUBBIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any applications for residential and non-residential scholarships of the Scheduled Class students have been rejected this year for want of funds; and

(*b*) if so, the number of applications received and the number rejected?

The Hon. Dr. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (*a*) Yes.

" (*b*) Number of applications received including those for renewals—40,239. Number rejected—22,903."

Supply of lorries to ryots to transport manure, seeds, etc., in Kottayam taluk.

* 1215 *Q.*—Sri V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government have received any request from the Kottayam taluk Agricultural Advisory Committee in 1952 for supply of lorries at concessional rates through the District Agricultural Office for the use of the ryots for transporting manure, seeds, etc., and if so, what order has been passed thereon?

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THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" No, but a representation on the subject has been received from the hon. Member which is under consideration."

Tariff concessions to Indian hand-woven carpets.

* 1216 Q.—SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government of Madras have received any representations from the carpet merchants, Bhavani, to recommend to the Central Government to show tariff concessions to Indian hand-woven cotton carpets as is shown to the other handloom products; and

(b) whether any recommendation has been made so far?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) Yes, Sir. Representations were received by Government from the Handloom Carpet Manufacturers' Association, Bhavani, and the Kaithari Jamakkalam Thayarippor Sangham, Bhavani, complaining about the refusal of the Railway authorities to accept booking of handloom carpets at half parcel rates.

" (b) Yes, and as a result of the same, the Railway authorities have agreed to extend the half-rate concession to consignments of handloom carpets booked by parcel or passenger trains, with effect from 15th May 1953."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Question No. 1217."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" I put the question, Sir. But I wish to make a small alteration. The alteration is, in clause (c) instead of the words ' District Magistrate ' the words ' Divisional Magistrate ' should be substituted."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member cannot correct his question now."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It would be very helpful, if the question is corrected, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" But it would be quite unparliamentary to do so now."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, when a question of fact is involved and when one officer is mentioned and we get all information about it, if a sudden change of the name or identity of the officer is proposed another officer being put in, the matter gets complicated. However, I will just answer it as it stands and the hon. Member may ignore my answer to clause (c)." 9-20 a.m.

Orders under section 144 in Guntur town.

* 1217 Q.—SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether an order under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code was promulgated in Guntur town on 16th June 1953;

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(b) whether there were lathi charges in that connexion; and

(c) whether the District Magistrate used a cane himself?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (a) Yes. On 16th June 1953, an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, was promulgated by the Subdivisional Magistrate, Guntur, prohibiting any assembly of five or more persons within a distance of 250 yards from the factory of Messrs. British India Tobacco Corporation, Limited. The order was made applicable to the branch factory also on the next day. The object was to prevent intimidation of workmen and staff who were willing and wanting to work and to prevent annoyance to the public and disturbance of public tranquillity.

" (b) It is true that there was a lathi charge on that day. The crowd did not disperse in spite of the prohibitory order. After several warnings, the Police had to use tear gas to disperse the mob. This had no effect. A mild lathi charge was therefore made and the mob dispersed soon after.

" (c) It is not true that the District Magistrate used a cane himself. By the time he reached the spot, the lathi charge was over, and the mob had dispersed and were leaving the place.

" I may add the situation has now settled down and it is hoped these questions and answers will not undo the conciliation process."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" I want a half-hour debate on this question, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" No, it is not possible."

Reprinting of Board's Standing Orders.

* 1218 *Q.*—SRI S. VEMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state when the Government propose to reprint the Board's Standing Orders, Volumes I to IV, and when they were last printed?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The Government have already ordered the reprint of the Board's Standing Orders which were last reprinted in 1931. The Superintendent, Government Press, has stated that he has since taken up the reprinting of Volume I of the Board's Standing Orders and that the reprint of the other volumes will be taken up successively."

" Korambus " in the Cauvery for Pugalur and Vangal channels.

* 1219 *Q.*—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the average annual amounts spent for the construction of " Korambu " in Cauvery for Pugalur and Vangal channels in Karur taluk;

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(*b*) whether there is any proposal to head up the Pugalur channel to Jeddarpalayam Bed Regulator;

(*c*) whether any investigation was made regarding the heading up of the channel and the results thereof; and

(*d*) the annual saving from such heading up?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (*a*) Rupees 12,668 for the Pugalur channel and Rs. 4,667 for the Vangal channel.

" (*b*) Yes.

" (*c*) The investigation of the proposal has been completed and the plans and estimates are awaited from the Chief Engineer (Irrigation).

" (*d*) Rupees 12,668."

Location of the temporary capital of the Andhra State.

* 1220 *Q*.—

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member Sri Pragada Kotaiah, who gave notice of the question, is not in his place. The question together with the answer will be printed in the proceedings."

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Government of India have communicated to this Government, their considered views on the decision of the Andhra Legislators to locate the temporary capital of Andhra in Kurnool?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" No, Sir."

Amendment of the Rent Reduction Act

* 1221 *Q*.—

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member Sri G. Latchanna, who gave notice of the question, is not in his place. The question together with the answer will be printed in the proceedings."

SRI G. LATCHANNA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state when the Government propose to bring in legislation to amend the Rent Reduction Act so as to equalize the rents in settled and unsettled villages to the rates prevailing in the nearest Government jirayati villages?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" There is no such proposal under consideration."

Bridges over certain ferries in South Kanara district.

* 1222 *Q*.—SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government for putting up bridges across Udayavar, Kalyanpur and Mabukal ferries in South Kanara district?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The answer is in the negative."

Scholarships to Backward Class students.

* 1223 Q.—SRI N. RAJAGOPAL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) how many applications from Harijan and Backward Community students for scholarships were received during the financial year 1952–53; and

(b) how many of them were rejected solely on the ground of want of funds?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) Forty-five thousand six hundred and twenty-four.

" (b) Twenty-five thousand one hundred and three."

Promotions and punishments in the Co-operative department.

* 1224 Q.—DR. G. CHITRAMBALAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) how many Senior Inspectors and Sub-Registrars of Co-operation were promoted during the period of the present Registrar of Co-operative Societies and out of this how many were Catholics;

(b) what is the number of Inspectors, Sub-Registrars and Deputy Registrars against whom complaints and reports were received by the department, and how many of them were Catholics;

(c) what is the number of Catholic officers against whom action was taken and if so, what was the nature of action;

(d) what is the number of Catholic Inspectors, Sub-Registrars and Deputy Registrars who have not been transferred from their stations for more than three years on date; and

(e) why the present Registrar is allowed to continue for more than five years in this department?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" (a) Two hundred and thirty-eight Senior Inspectors and 58 Co-operative Sub-Registrars were promoted after the present Registrar assumed charge. Of them, 17 Senior Inspectors and 6 Co-operative Sub-Registrars were Christians. Separate figures for Catholics are not available.

" (b) to (d) No statistics are maintained, Sir. They will have to be gathered from the districts which will involve much time and work.

" (e) The present Registrar belongs to the Co-operative Department and he was appointed to the I.A.S. only on 29th January 1952. Hence only from this date, and not earlier, as a member

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of the I.A.S. he is liable for appointment to any other post borne on the I.C.A. Cadre of the State or any equivalent post."

Women welfare centres in Ongole taluk.

* 1225 Q.—Sri M. NARAYANASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) the number of women welfare centres working in Ongole taluk and the daily attendance at each centre;

(b) what is the percentage of attendance of the agricultural labourers, the Harijans, the peasantry and the merchants at Santhanuthalapad centre;

(c) the number of women benefited by these centres for earning their living independently; and

(d) the total amount spent for running these centres in Ongole taluk for the year 1952–53?

The Hon. Sri S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" (a) Four centres.

" The daily average attendance at each centre is as noted below :—

Vallur branch—
Office centre—4.
Slum centre—3.

Santhanuthalapadu branch—
Office centre—7.
Slum centre—7.

" (b) There are only Harijans in the slum centre. In the office centre, 50 per cent of the members are Harijans. The rest belong to peasantry and merchant class.

" (c) Vallur branch—
Office centre—27.
Slum centre—23.

Santhanuthalapadu branch—
Office centre—36.
Slum centre—25.

" (d) Rupees 5,268–1–0."

Mangalagiri Weavers' Co-operative Society, Guntur district.

* 1226 Q.—Sri K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that orders have been passed by Government superseding the Board of Management of the Mangalagiri Weavers' Co-operative Society at Mangalagiri,

Guntur district; and if so when the orders were passed; and what were the charges levelled against the Board sought to be superseded; and what was the explanation of the Board on the charges; and whether the approval of the Guntur District Co-operative Central Bank, Limited, was obtained for the supersession;

(b) whether it is a fact that a party headed by the Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies and a posse of police invaded the office of the Mangalagiri Weavers' Co-operative Society on the morning of 20th March 1953 and forcibly took possession of the offices, stocks and records of the society, and if so, why was the police utilized for the purpose; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the office, stocks, records in (b) were taken possession of in the absence of the office-bearers of the society and whether the clerks were threatened with arrest if they did not surrender the office, stocks and records to the Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" (a) Yes, Sir. The Committee of the Society was superseded by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in his proceedings, dated 10th March 1953. A copy[a] of the above proceedings containing information in regard to the charges levelled against the Board of Directors, the explanation offered by it, and the Registrar's conclusions thereon is placed on the table of the House. According to section 43 (5) of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, only consultations with the financing bank and not its concurrence is required, and this has been fulfilled in this case.

" (b) The President of the Society did not turn up on the date fixed for handing over charge to the Special Officer as directed in the order of supersession. The Special Officer assumed charge himself on 20th March 1953 from the employees who handed over all the properties of the Society in their charge. In order to prevent any breach of peace, the Deputy Registrar, Guntur, arranged for Police bandobust; and

" (c) Neither the President nor the acting President was present and they evaded handing over charge. The Special Officer took charge of the properties of the Society from the persons who were in actual possession of them. There is no information whether the clerks were threatened with arrest if they did not hand over the office, stocks and records to the Special Officer."

Shifting of Nellore District Munsif's Court.

* 1227 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received representations from the public of Gudur to shift the District Munsif's Court from Nellore to Gudur;

[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 1754–1759 infra.

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(b) whether it is a fact that the High Court recommended the shifting; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken by the Government on the recommendation?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" (a) & (b) The answer is in the affirmative.

" (c) The Government have accepted the recommendation of the High Court and sanctioned the establishment of a District Munsif's Court at Gudur by shifting to that place the additional District Munsif's Court at Nellore."

Dairy farm at Hanumanthavaka, Visakhapatnam.

* 1228 Q.—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to close the dairy farm at Hanumanthavaka, Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Visakhapatnam, had asked the authorities of the dairy farm to sell them all the available surplus milk every day?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" (a) No, Sir.

" (b) Does not arise.

" (c) No, Sir."

Mining in Thonam Mokhasa in Salur taluk, Srikakulam district.

* 1229 Q.—SRI K. VENKATANARAYANA DORA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) which mines are available in Thonam Mokhasa of Salur taluk, Srikakulam district, and under whose control;

(b) whether the Government have permitted the Manoria Company of Bengal to work out these mines and export the material; and

(c) whether the above Company have been paying any royalty to the Government for working the mines and exporting the material?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) Manganese mines are available in Sikhaparuvu village in Thonam Mokhasa in Jeypore estate. The mines are under the control of the Maharaja of Jeypore.

" (b) No, Sir, as the mineral rights in the village do not vest with the Government.

" (c) Does not arise."

Famine conditions in Gokavaram firka, Rajahmundry taluk.

* 1230 *Q.*—

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member Sri Y. V. Krishna Rao who gave notice of the question is not in his place. The question together with the answer will be printed in the proceedings."

SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Minister for Rural Welfare received any representation from the villagers of Gokavaram in Rajahmundry taluk, East Godavari district, during his tour in that area in February 1953, that Gokavaram firka and other areas round about may be declared a famine area; and

(*b*) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (*a*) No.

" (*b*) Does not arise."

Bridge near Govada and cement concreting of the road from Venkannapalem to Chodavaram.

* 1231 *Q.*—SRI K. V. RAMESAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether steps have been taken to repair in 1953–54 the bridge near Govada on the road between Anakapalli and Chodavaram (Visakhapatnam district); and

(*b*) whether there are any proposals to extend the cement concreting of the road from Venkannapalem to Chodavaram; and if not, whether there are any alternate proposals in respect of that road?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (*a*) The bridge is not at present unsafe for normal vehicular traffic not exceeding five tons load. The question of repairing the bridge during the current year does not therefore arise.

" (*b*) A proposal to extend the cement concreting of the Anakapalli-Madugole Road to a distance of about 165 yards within Venkannapalem village limits and to provide black top surface thereafter up to Chodavaram village is being examined by the Chief Engineer (Highways)."

[Question No. 1232 answered along with question No. 1211.]

Election of the Board of Directors to Bapatla Co-operative Milk-supply Society.

* 1233 *Q.*—SRI K. VENKAIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Bapatla, conducted the elections for the Board of Directors of the Bapatla Co-operative Milk-supply Society this year;

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(b) whether he has cancelled the elections conducted by him; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the cancellation?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" (a) The answer is in the negative.

" (b) The elections said to have been conducted at the General Body Meeting of the Society held on 3rd February 1953 were set aside by the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies in his judicial capacity under Section 51 of the Co-operative Societies Act.

" (c) The reasons for setting aside the elections were:

(1) Non-members participated in the meeting.

(2) The last election was held in July 1952. The period of office of the Directors being two years, fresh elections cannot be held till July 1954 unless all the Directors resigned or the General Body removed them. The General Body did not remove the Directors nor did the Directors resign."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let us take 15 minutes more and finish the rest of the questions."

Masonry construction diverting waters between Sanjeevarayanipally tank and Udagalapally Nela in Hindupur.

* 1234 Q.—SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state— 9-30 a.m.

(a) whether the Government have received a report from the Collector of Anantapur in the year 1952 as to a wrong masonry construction diverting the waters between Sanjeevarayanipally tank and Udagalapally Nela in the limits of Bevenehally in Hindupur taluk; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Government?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) No; but on certain representations received in the matter, Government have called for a report. The report is awaited.

" (b) Does not arise."

Government Girls' Training School, Srikakulam.

* 1235 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether any memorandum was received by the Government from the Secretary, Mahila Sangham, Srikakulam, with a complaint against the regular harassment of students by the Headmistress of the Government Girls' Training School, Srikakulam; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) Yes, Sir.

" (b) The Government enquired into the complaint and found that it was baseless."

House for the staff of the Highways Office, Cuddapah.

* 1236 Q.—SRI V. CHIDANANDAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received recently a petition from the clerks of the Highways Office, Cuddapah, requesting sanction for the construction of houses for them under the rural housing scheme ; and

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken on it?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" (a) Yes, Sir.

" (b) The petition has been sent to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies who is examining the question of organizing a rural housing society at Chemmuniahpeta."

Rural Welfare Officers.

* 1237 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) whether all the Rural Welfare Officers are selected by the Public Service Commission ; and

(b) if so, the qualifications required for such Officers?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" (a) No.

" (b) Does not arise."

Government Cinchona estates.

1238 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any Cinchona estates in the State under the State Government ; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have enforced the Minimum Wages Act in these estates?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" (a) Yes, Sir. The Government own extensive areas of cinchona plantations on the Anamalais in the Coimbatore district and on the Nilgiris.

" (b) Yes. The minimum rates of wages have been given effect to from 25th March 1952."

Answer to a question regarding properties requisitioned by the Government.

* 1239 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the reason why my starred question No. 29, calling for particulars of properties

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requisitioned and those which continued to be under requisition by the Government was not answered prior to the date of the passing of the Madras Requisitioned Land (Continuance of of Powers) Amendment Bill, 1953, by the Assembly?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Legislative Assembly question No. 29 is an unstarred question.

The particulars required to answer the question were called for from the Board of Revenue and the Collectors. As full particulars were not available, the question was not answered prior to the date of passing of the Madras Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Power) Amendment Bill, 1953, by the Assembly."

Dam across Thummalavanka in Cuddapah district.

* 1240 Q.—SRI V. CHIDANANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have a proposal to construct a dam across Thummalavanka near or north of Rakalakunta village in Siddhout taluk in Cuddapah district;

(b) if so, whether any representations have been made to the Government objecting to the same;

(c) if so, to what effect; and

(d) whether it is a fact that there is another proposal to bring the hill streams into the Rakalakunta tank by way of constructing an over channel at the same place across the abovesaid Thummalavanka?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (a) & (b) The answer is in the negative.

" (c) Does not arise.

" (d) The answer is in the negative."

Wells in Atmakur taluk, Nellore district.

* 1241 Q.—SRI G. C. KONDAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state how may labour wells there are in Atmakur taluk, Nellore district and for how many wells there are requests?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" One well was constructed in Pennabaddevolu village in 1951 and another well is under construction in Venkatareddipalli village. The Harijans of Anumasamudram requested for the provision of a well. As there is already a well in the Madiga cheri very near the Malapalli, the question of providing a separate well for the Malapalli was dropped."

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Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Societies in Malabar.

* 1242 *Q.*—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total amount involved in misappropriations in the Producers-*cum*-Consumers Co-operative Societies in Malabar and the number of the Societies involved and their names ; and

(*b*) whether the Government have received any representation that the administration of the Producers-*cum*-Consumers Co-operative Societies should be taken over by the Co-operative Department and if so what action the Government have taken on it?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" (*a*) The amount involved in the irregularities of office bearers of Producers-*cum*-Consumers Co-operative Societies in Malabar during the years 1948–52 is Rs. 3,60,880. The following are the various societies in which the irregularities were committed :—

1 Producers-*cum*-Consumers Co-operative Society, Tavinhal.

2 Producers-*cum*-Consumers Co-operative Society, Manantoddy.

3 Producers-*cum*-Consumers Co-operative Society, Ayancherry.

4 Producers-*cum*-Consumers Co-operative Society, Payyoli.

5 Producers-*cum*-Consumers Co-operative Society, Irikkur.

6 Producers-*cum*-Consumers Co-operative Society, Meenangadi.

7 Producers-*cum*-Consumers Co-operative Society, Cheruppa.

8 Producers-*cum*-Consumers Co-operative Society, Meppadi.

9 Producers-*cum*-Consumers Co-operative Society, Iritty.

10 Producers-*cum*-Consumers Co-operative Society, Pattambi.

11 Producers-*cum*-Consumers Co-operative Society, Kongad.

12 Producers-*cum*-Consumers Co-operative Society, Parli.

13 Producers-*cum*-Consumers Co-operative Society, Pallikkara.

14 Producers-*cum*-Consumers Co-operative Society, Trikkandiyur.

15 Producers-*cum*-Consumers Co-operative Society, Fort Cochin.

16 Producers-*cum*-Consumers Co-operative Society, Chowa.

17 Producers-*cum*-Consumers Co-operative Society, Payyannur.

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18 Producers-*cum*-Consumers Co-operative Society, Chowghat.

19 Producers-*cum*-Consumers Co-operative Society, Mundur.

20 Producers-*cum*-Consumers Co-operative Society, Ponnani.

21 Producers-*cum*-Consumers Co-operative Society, Nilambur.

"(*b*) Yes, Sir. The Government have since decided that the Collector should continue to be in charge of the Producers-*cum*-Consumers Co-operative Societies in the district till such time as they give up the work of distribution of food-grains and are reorganized and transformed into normal types of societies."

Malabar rice stocked in Tirunelveli district.

*1243 *Q.*—

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member Sri K. T. Kosalram is not in his place. So the question together with the answer will be printed in the proceedings."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the quantity of stock of Malabar rice in Tirunelveli district during January 1953 with wholesale dealers and Government godowns;

(*b*) whether the Collector of Tirunelveli reported to the Board of Revenue and the Government that the stocks are deteriorating;

(*c*) what were the instructions of the Board as well as the Government to the Collector in this matter;

(*d*) how long was it stocked;

(*e*) when the release order for sale was issued;

(*f*) the price at which the stock was disposed of;

(*g*) what was the loss incurred in this disposal; and

(*h*) who is responsible for this loss?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (*a*) There was no stock of Malabar rice in Government godowns in Tirunelveli district in January 1953. A quantity of 84,222 maunds and 17 seers of Malabar rice was held by private wholesalers in the district in that month.

" (*b*) Yes.

" (*c*) As the reports received from the Collector of Malabar and the Board in the first instance about the condition of the stocks of Malabar rice imported into Tirunelveli district did not indicate that the stocks had so deteriorated that they could not be preserved for some months the Government

issued orders about the middle of March 1953, that the old stocks should be cleaned properly at Government's cost and preserved carefully to meet the increased demand for rice during the lean months commencing from June 1953. Later on, the Government received reports from private merchants that the stocks were fast deteriorating and that it would not be possible to find a sale for the rice at the prices fixed by the Government. The Government then ordered that the stocks should be disposed of in the open market at a reduced price of 10 annas per Madras measure. Based on the above orders, the Board issued necessary instructions to the Collector of Tirunelveli.

"(*d*) The stocks were in storage for a total period ranging from 8 to 11 months in Malabar and Tirunelveli districts. In Tirunelveli district alone, the stocks were in storage for a period from 3 to 4 months.

"(*e*) The Government issued order authorizing the sale of the old stocks of Malabar rice in the open market at reduced price on 7th April 1953.

"(*f*) A small portion of the stocks (about 2,000 maunds) was sold at the pool rates (i.e., about As. 15 per Madras measure for first sort and As. 12–6 per Madras measure for second sort). The remaining stocks were disposed of in the open market at the reduced price of 10 annas per Madras measure.

"(*g*) The loss in the transaction is estimated at about Rs. 5·35 lakhs.

"(*h*) It is not possible to say that any one person or set of persons are responsible for the loss. Due to reduced offtake through fair price shops on account of availability of rice in the open market at reasonable prices and due to the initial anxiety, the stocks remained undisposed of for a long time."

Andhra Paper mills.

* 1244 *Q.*—Sri C. PRABAKARA CHOWDARY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) the present average monthly rate of production of paper in the Andhra Paper Mills;

(*b*) what proportion of the production is purchased by this State Government;

(*c*) whether the Government are purchasing the paper at any concessional price and if so what that concession is;

(*d*) what are the net profits earned by the Mills during the years 1949–50, 1950–51 and 1951–52;

(*e*) whether there are any proposals with the Government pending approval for the disbursement of bonus to the employees; and if so, what percentage of the net profits is earmarked for the distribution of bonus;

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(*f*) whether there are any representations from the workers' union requesting for the revision of scales of wages of workmen in consideration of profits earned during the last three years and, if so, the action taken thereon;

(*g*) whether it is a fact that 3 or 4 hundred tons of rags were purchased for the mills in the year 1950–51, while the average consumption of the mills is only 60 to 70 tons a year and that huge surplus stocks of rags purchased are wasted in the dust or are being eaten by the white ants; and who is the officer responsible for this purchase;

(*h*) what is the number of workmen employed in the mills and the number of workmen employed by the contractors within the mill premises;

(*i*) whether there is any proposal with the Government to introduce the Workmen's Insurance Scheme in the mills; and

(*j*) whether there is a labour welfare officer in the mills?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (*a*) One hundred and thirty-eight tons per month.

" (*b*) About 66 per cent of the total production by the mills.

" (c) A uniform selling rate for all Government indentors throughout the Union is fixed by the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals in consultation with paper manufacturers. The only difference in the selling rate by the mills is with regard to unbleached varieties of paper which is sold to the public at As. 10-1 per pound f.o.r. destination and to this State Government at As. 8–1 per pound f.o.r. Rajahmundry.

" (*d*) The net profits earned by the mills are—

		RS.	A.	P.
During	1949–50	15,400	0	0
	1950–51	1,20,606	14	10
	1951–52	1,78,610	13	1

" (*e*) Yes, Sir. The percentage of the net profits to be earmarked for the distribution of bonus is under the consideration of the Government and orders will issue soon.

" (*f*) Yes, Sir. But the request was negatived as it was considered that wages cannot be enhanced according to profits earned by Government commercial concerns.

" (*g*) During the year 1950–51 a total quantity of about 167 tons of rags were purchased while the consumption by the mills during that year was 111 tons. Hence the purchase cannot be considered to be excessive as it is most essential to carry reserve stocks in the mills especially in these days of transport difficulties. No rags were either eaten by white ants or deteriorated in quality as the major portion of the rags

were stocked inside the chopper room and only a small portion was kept in the open over a well plastered flooring."

"(*h*) The number of workers employed within the mills premises is 434 men and 63 women while the number of workers employed by contractors is about 50 per day on an average.

"(*i*) As the Andhra Paper Mills are already contributing the employers' special contribution under section 73-A of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, with effect from 24th February 1952, there is no proposal to introduce Workmens' Insurance Scheme in the mills.

"(*j*) No, Sir, for the present."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" Hon. Member Sri T. Nagi Reddi had given notice of a short-notice question. I had no time to roneo and circulate it to the hon. Members. The Hon. Minister is, however, prepared to answer it. He will now read the question as well as the answer. After that, I will allow a few supplementary questions."

Sri M. SUBBA REDDI :—" Sir, question No. 1220 was not answered. It is a very important question and should be answered in public interest."

Sri V. CHIDANANDAM :—" That question stood in the name of the hon. Member, Sri Kotaiah. When the Hon. Speaker took up that question, Sri Kotaiah was not in his seat. So the next question was taken up. As the matter is very important, I request that question may be answered now, Sir."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" When a particular question is taken up and the hon. Member in whose name that question stands is not in his seat, the practice is to print both the question and the answer in the official proceedings and not to ask the Hon. Minister to read the answer on the floor of the House. If, however, any other hon. Member was authorized to put the question on behalf of the absent member, that hon. Member should get up and say, 'I put the question on behalf of so and so'. In this case, when I took up that question, nobody said that he was putting that question on behalf of Mr. Kotaiah. That being so, it will be a very bad precedent to allow that question to be answered at this stage."

(Hon. Members Sri M. Subba Reddi and Sri V. Chidanandam stood up in their seats.)

Mr. SPEAKER :—" Order, order. I am not going to allow the answer to be read now. The Hon. the Education Minister will now read the short-notice question of Sri T. Nagi Reddi and also the answer to that question."

The Hon. Dr. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The question put by Sri T. Nagi Reddi, M.L.A., is as follows :—

'Will the Hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal to amend the

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University Acts of Madras and Andhra, to enable the educational institutions in the Andhra area, which are now affiliated to the Madras University, to be affiliated to the Andhra University from the appointed day in view of the formation of the Andhra State.'

The following is my answer to the question, Sir :—

'The question of amending the Madras University Act does not arise. The Andhra University Act has to be amended with a view to reaffiliating certain educational institutions in the Andhra area, which are now affiliated to the Madras University, to the Andhra University. We are considering the possibility of putting the matter through.' "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Now, that the Andhra State is going to be formed by 1st October, may we know whether the Act will be amended so as to affiliate all these Colleges before 1st October to the Andhra University and will the Government make arrangements to see that along with the formation of the Andhra State, the Colleges are automatically affiliated to the Andhra University? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" We are considering the possibility of putting it through, either through the Assembly or otherwise before the formation of the State."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The answer of the Hon. Minister was a little vague. It must be more specific. There are one or two methods of doing it. There is still one day and this is a unanimous measure and this can be put through to-morrow. The Hon. Minister said that the matter is being put through. I am saying how this can be put through. An amending Bill can be brought even to-morrow so that simultaneously with the formation of the Andhra State, the educational institutions in the Andhra area, which are now affiliated to the Madras University, may be affiliated to the Andhra University. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether any proposal is under his contemplation in this regard? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It was seriously considered whether we could rush it through in this House 9–40 a.m. but considering that there are many groups of people who are not in this House who may give their opinion, I should suggest the latter alternative as the better way, namely, it may be pushed through in Parliament. We need not express an opinion on it and there may be no opposition at all in Parliament to the measure."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" I understand that the Bill is already ready."

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Through whom?

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Through the proper channel." (Laughter.)

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The hon. Member understands it through an improper channel." (Laughter.)

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" If the Government have no objection and if they are really serious to see that the educational institutions in Rayalaseema are affiliated immediately to the Andhra Universty, I assure them that it will be passed within five or ten minutes to-day or to-morrow."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is possible that everything can be got done if all of us agree. I do not want to create difficulties. Hon. Members should accept my assurance. We would have been glad to get through the Bill. But there are some people who raise objection to rushing through things like that. It is not good. After all, the result is going to be the same whether we do it here or there. In Parliament there will be no opposition to the measure and it will be more legitimate to discuss it there than to do it here by suspending rules and creating a precedent."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Can we not have it along with the formation of the Andhra State? We want the colleges in Rayalaseema to be automatically affiliated to the Andhra University on the formation of the new State. If this could be assured, then the question of getting things passed officially, etc., we do not mind."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" How can there be any objection to it? How can we object to it?"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" We are only anxious that the Madras Government should communicate the unanimous wish of this House that these colleges in Rayalaseema should be affiliated to the Andhra University and the Government of India may do the necessary thing at the time of passing the Andhra Bill in the Parliament."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" A letter, an administrative letter, is quite possible and we can do that. The Andhra colleges will be in the Andhra area after the appointed day and the University is there. I cannot imagine any difficulty arising."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" There is no provision made to this effect in the Andhra State Bill. That is why all these doubts have arisen."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Chief Minister has already given an assurance and that should suffice."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, now that that question is disposed of, I want to know what has happened to the two or three short-notice questions I have given notice of. They were not returned to me but no answer has been given so far. One of them relates to the State Loan, i.e., whether the Government

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authorized Commercial Tax Officers to contact businessmen to contribute to the State Loan; the second relates to certain Government Orders that non-clinical professors in medical colleges should be re-appointed up to the age of 60 . . ."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" As far as the Chair is concerned, I have admitted them and passed them on to the departments concerned."

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I have received a number of such questions some of which can be answered immediately and some cannot be. By ' answered ' I mean necessary information can be given. I try to accommodate as much as possible. I do not think I can do more than what I have done. Some short-notice questions I have already answered. For those on which I must have further time, I must be given due notice."

Sri T. VISWANATHAM :—" My question was simple. For example, I have asked whether the Government have passed orders saying that non-clinical professors may be re-appointed until they reach the age of 60."

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I must at least answer correctly. I must know the conditions. Does the hon. Member imagine that it is a household that I am running and that I know all that is happening? It is a very large business and I must know whether an order has been passed and I do not know the position. I would have otherwise answered straight off."

Sri T. VISWANATHAM :—" What is the use of putting short-notice questions? It is now three days."

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I object to the hon. Member's remarks. Otherwise, what is the use of the rule? The rule has been made after understanding all the difficulties of Government. We have followed it for years and years. It is impossible for me to accommodate a particular gentleman who puts a question. I have got so many other things to do at the same time and I would go all wrong if I attend only to questions, without usual notice."

Sri T. VISWANATHAM :—" It is no question of accommodation. It is a right of the House and we do not depend upon any accommodation. A short-notice question has been put three days back which demands a simple answer whether certain orders have been passed or not. Instead of giving that reply, the Chief Minister is side-tracking the whole issue."

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am sorry, I am not side-tracking the issue. I went to save time. If the hon. Member is thinking that it is his right to give a short-notice question, I have a right not to waive notice."

Sri M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Before the close of question time, I would invite your attention, Sir, to the short notice question which was admitted yesterday. It is not answered to-day. We have got only one more day before us in this sitting."

Mr. SEAKER :—" If possible, it will be answered to-morrow."

Sri M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" In the meantime I have received information that the workers' organizations and the strike committees have decided to withdraw the strike but that the management is creating trouble by not opening the gates. If the question is taken up now, it will be convenient."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" It will be taken up to-morrow if possible."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Irrigation schemes in Visakhapatnam.

227 *Q.*—Sri K. GOVINDA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many major irrigation schemes there are in Visakhapatnam district;

(*b*) what they are;

(*c*) what is the stage at which each of the schemes is at present; and

(*d*) what is the respective extent of ayacut that is expected to be irrigated under each of these schemes?

A.—(*a*), (*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) A statement [a] is placed on the table of the House.

Lignite and steel industries in the State.

228 *Q.*—Sri K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) with reference to the exploration of lignite coal in South Arcot district and the starting of an iron and steel industry in the State, how many American and other foreign experts were consulted and on how many occasions between 1st April 1948 and 31st March 1952, with a brief summary of the opinions given on each occasion on each of the projects; and

(*b*) how much fees and other charges were paid to the American and other foreign experts on each occasion mentioned in (*a*) above from 1st April 1948 to 31st March 1952?

A.—A statement [b] is placed on the table of the House.

[a] Printed as Appendix II on page 1759 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix III on pages 1760–1762 infra.

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Harijans as temple trustees.

229 *Q.*—SRI A. RATHINAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total number of temples (major and minor) district-war in the State and the total number of temple trustees in the State ;

(*b*) whether Harijan members are trustees in any of the temples (religious endowments) ; and

(*c*) if so, how many and in which district?

A.—A statement [a] containing the information is placed on the table of the House.

Salt manufacture in Nellore district.

230 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) with reference to G.O. No. 2737, Revenue, dated 14th October 1950, what are the particulars of lands used for the manufacture of salt in Krishnapatnam, Iskapalli and Woollapalem in Nellore district ;

(*b*) the extent of land in each of the above places sold and the price at which it was sold per acre in faslis 1360, 1361 and 1362 : and

(*c*) the extent of land in each of the above places leased out and the terms on which the lands were leased out?

A.—(*a*) The particulars of the lands are given below :—

Name of the village. (1)	*Survey number.* (2)	*Extent.* (3) A. C.
Iskapalli	1052-A	374 42¾
Krishnapatnam	698	339 65
	696	162 30
	771	103 00
	772	42 66
		647 61
Woollapalem	709	74 18
	697	225 70
		299 88

[a] Printed as Appendix IV on page 1763 infra.

Name of the village.	*Survey number.*	*Extent.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	
		A.	C.
Woollapalem—*cont.*	1	11	66
	600-1	0	30
	600-A	0	6
	661	9	65
	662	9	52
	663	8	49
	664	10	46
	670-B	4	44
	671	8	93
	672-C	7	51
	673-3B	0	1
	673-3C	0	18
	674-B	0	1
	677-B	5	58
	678-B	7	8
	679	8	67
	680	7	25
	681	9	00
	682	9	53
	683	8	54
	684-B	5	60
	687-A	1	41
	688-A	2	8
	689-A	1	39
		137	85
	Grand total ..	437	73

(*b*) No lands were sold during any of the faslis

(*c*)

Name of the village.	*Extent leased out.*		*Terms of lease.*
(1)	(2)		(3)
	A.	C.	
Iskapalli	200	00	The lands belong to the Central Government. The lease is subject to the condition that no compensation will be paid to the lessee in case of cancellation of the lease.
Krishnapatnam ..	100	40	Leases are granted under the provisions of Board's Standing Order No. 24-A (9)(*b*) by levying the full competitive rent as the charge for the occupation. By full competitive rent is meant the rent which the site would fetch in the open market if offered subject to the conditions stipulated by Government.
Woollapalem	299	88	These lands belong to the Central Government and are leased out under excise conditions wherein the licensee has got proprietary right over the land.

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Name of the village. (1)	*Extent leased out.* (2)		*Terms of lease.* (3)
	A.	C.	
Woollapalem—*cont.*	137	85	These lands belong to the Central Government and are leased out under modified excise conditions wherein the licensee has no right over the land. No assessment is being collected. But a land cess Re. 0–2–0 and excise duty Re. 0–3–0 per maund of salt is being collected by the Salt department.

Water-supply in Meppadi Panchayat Board area, Wynaad.

231 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the Government received any memorandum from Meppadi Yuvajana Sangham on 25th October 1952 regarding the acute water scarcity in the Meppadi Panchayat Board area, etc., and if so what action has been taken thereon?

A.—A memorandum presented to the Minister for Law on 25th October 1952 by the Meppadi Youth Association in the matter was passed on to the Board of Revenue for necessary action. The Meppadi Panchayat Board has proposed to make some improvements to the water-supply system by doing repairs to the pipe lines.

Irrigation works in West Godavari district.

232 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the total amount spent by the Government on irrigation works in (i) West Godavari district, (ii) Kovvur and (iii) Polavaram taluks of West Godavari district during the years 1946–51 and 1951–52?

A.—

	1946-51.	1951-52.
	RS.	RS
1 West Godavari district ..	33,20,921	18,77,753
2 Kovvur taluk	2,08,534	45,806 (Excludes the expenditure of Rs. 54,580 in 1950-51 and Rs. 2,49,595 in 1951-52 on the Kanur scheme which benefits both Kovvur and Tanuku taluks).
3 Polavaram taluk	23,553	1,10,868

Provincial Highways in West Godavari.

233 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the names of works included in the Five-Year Plan for the improvement of Provincial Highways in each of the taluks of West Godavari district; and

(*b*) the amount spent so far under the Plan in the district?

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A.—(*a*) The work of widening the culverts in M. 7/8 of the Eluru-Jangareddigudem road in Eluru taluk has been included in the Five-Year Road Development Programme. It has not yet been taken up for execution.

(*b*) Does not arise.

Homœopathic dispensaries.

234 *Q.*—Sri K. SHANMUGAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the names of local bodies which are permitted by Government to open and maintain homœopathic dispensaries;

(*b*) the annual cost of each dispensary;

(*c*) the annual cost of medicine for each such dispensary; and

(*d*) the number of patients treated last year in each?

A.—(*a*), (*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) The particulars are furnished in the following statement :—

Name of local bodies permitted to open and maintain Homoeopathic dispensaries.	*Annual cost of each dispensary.*	*Annual cost of medicines for each dispensary.*	*Number of patients treated in 1952 in each dispensary.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS. A. P.	
East Godavari	1,800	880 0 0	3,735
West Godavari	2,076	494 8 0	6,413
Ramanathapuram	5,540	871 0 0	11,891

Adult night schools.

235 *Q.*—Sri S. VEMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of adult night schools run or aided by the Government in the State; and

(*b*) the number of such schools for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the State in the current year?

A.—(*a*) The number of recognized adult schools in the State on 31st December 1952 is as follows :—

(i) Under local bodies—591.

(ii) Under aided managements—2,019.

(*b*) Though no adult school is recognized exclusively for Scheduled Castes or Tribes, schools in cheris, etc., where majority of pupils is drawn from these communities or where they are run by the Harijan Welfare Department may be presumed to be schools specially included for Scheduled Castes or Tribes. The number of such schools on 31st March 1952, the latest date for which statistics are available, is 92.

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Agricultural development under the Five-Year Plan.

236 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the schemes of agricultural development commissioned by the Post-War Reconstruction Committee in the Five-Year Plan for the period 1945–46 to 1949–50 and the schemes which were actually taken up and are being worked in the said quinquennium by the State Government?

A.—A statement[a] containing the required information is placed on the table of the House.

National Cadet Corps in the State.

237 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many cadets are there as on 31st December 1952 in the Junior Division of the National Cadet Corps in the State of Madras and in how many High Schools; and how many officers are there in the Junior Division of the National Cadet Corps; how much amount has been spent on the National Cadet Corps—Junior Division from 1st April to 31st December 1952;

(*b*) how many cadets are there as on 31st December 1952 in the Senior Division of the National Cadet Corps in the State of Madras and in how many Colleges, and how many officers are there in the Senior Division of the National Cadet Corps and how much amount has been spent on the National Cadet Corps—Senior Division from 1st April to 31st December 1952;

(*c*) of the cadet officers in Senior and Junior Divisions of the National Cadet Corps how many are teachers, lecturers or professors of schools and colleges and how many others who are not in the teaching profession;

(*d*) what is the scale of remuneration, scale of allowance, rates of travelling allowance payable to (1) Junior Cadets; (2) Senior Cadets; (3) Junior Cadet Officers and (4) Senior Cadet Officers; and

(*e*) the nature and extent of control over the National Cadet Corps in the Madras City and in the districts exercised by the Commissioner of Police, Madras and the District Superintendents, respectively?

A.—(*a*) Number of Junior Division Cadets on 31st December 1952—4,324.

Number of Junior Division Officers on 31st December 1952—130.

Number of high schools having Junior Division troops—76.

Expenditure on Junior Division from 1st April 1952 to 31st December 1952—Rs. 3,57,036.

(*b*) Number of Senior Division Cadets on 31st December 1952—2,546.

[a] Printed as Appendix V on page 1764 infra.

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Number of Senior Division Officers on 31st December 1952—65.

Expenditure on Senior Division from 1st April 1952 to 31st December 1952—Rs. 3,20,497.

(*c*) All the officers are in teaching profession. Others are not eligible.

(*d*) A statement [a] is laid on the table.

(*e*) The Police Department has no control over the National Cadet Corps. Each of the National Cadet Corps Units is controlled by the Officer Commanding the Unit who is a regular Army Officer. The Madras State area which has been constituted as a separate National Cadet Corps Circle is under a Commander, who is an Army Officer, and he exercises overall supervision and control over the Units of the Senior and Junior Division in the State.

Admissions to certain Government colleges.

238 *Q.*—Sri K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to State—

(*a*) the number of applicants for admission in Government Arts, Medical, Veterinary and Law Colleges for the academic year 1952–53 ;

(*b*) the total amount of fee collected from applicants in (*a*) towards cost of forms and application fees ;

(*c*) of the number of applicants in (*a*) the number invited for interview by the Select Committees appointed to select candidates for admission to the various colleges ;

(*d*) the number of applicants out of (*c*) who were selected for admission by the Selection Committees and of those selected the number who joined the respective institutions for study ;

(*e*) the rules, if any, regulating refund of admission fee in the case of

(i) applicants who are not directed to appear before the Selection Committees;

(ii) applicants who are denied admission to the colleges after interviews by Selection Committees ;

(iii) applicants who though offered admission do not join the institutions to which they are selected for admission; and

(iv) the total amounts refunded to candidates in (i), (ii) and (iii) in 1952–53 and the number of applicants to whom refund was made?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*e*) A statement [b] containing the requisite particulars is placed on the table of the House.

[a] Printed as Appendix VI on pages 1765–1766 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix VII on pages 1766–1767 infra.

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Hydro-electric projects in the State.

239 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 18 (155) given on 24th November 1952—

(*a*) the names of the river basins in this State for which hydro-electric charts were prepared by the Hydro-metric Sub-divisions of the Electricity Department so far;

(*b*) whether these river basins were selected solely with a view to furnish bases for constructing hydro-electric power generating stations in every one of these river basins;

(*c*) what was the total expenditure incurred for preparing the charts mentioned in (*a*) from 1948–49 up to date inclusive of establishment and supervision charges of the Hydro-metric subdivisions;

(*d*) of the hydro-electric schemes of river basins in (*a*) what are the names of the river basins in the cases of which construction of hydro-electric stations are considered likely to yield best and most economic results and what is the minimum percentage of net return on gross capital outlay on hydro-electric scheme that is considered necessary to term a scheme economical and likely to yield best results;

(*e*) of the river basins in (*a*) the names of those (i) in the case of which the hydro-electrical possibilities are considered poor; and (ii) which are considered likely to yield best and most economical results;

(*f*) what are the names of the river basins where new hydro-electrical stations are proposed to be constructed in the next ten years and the order of priority and what is the probable year in each case when the Government propose to ensure supply of power from these stations; and

(*g*) in the case of the hydro-electrical possibilities of the river basins of this State whether it is a fact that the Government have consulted experts of the U.S.A. and whether they have come to the conclusions about the river basins in (*d*) and (*e*) after such experts have furnished their considered opinion?

A.—(*a*) Preparation of hydro-dynamic charts (not hydro-electric charts) have been completed in respect of 74 river basins in this State. The list is too long to permit of mention of names.

(*b*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*c*) There has been no specific expenditure or supervisory charges incurred on the work since the spare time of the existing staff sanctioned for other purposes has been utilized to the extent possible.

(*d*) & (*e*) The normal criterion for an economical (or remunerative) project is the yield of a minimum *net* return of 4 per cent on the gross capital outlay (to

cover interest charges after meeting operation and maintenance and depreciation charges) from the tenth year of operation onwards. Preparation of hydro-dynamic charts is only a preliminary stage in the objective and systematic study of the hydro-electric resources of all the river basins in the State and considerable further work such as correlation with rainfall and river flow data and detailed site investigation, will be necessary before any hydro-electric schemes can be declared as economically feasible. The classification of all the river basins as economical or poor, for the hydro-electric power development has to await the results of the hydro-metric surveys. For the present, the Kundah river basin and the Periyar lake have been found to hold out promise of the best and most economic results.

(f) The following new hydro-electric schemes are under various stages of consideration :—

1 Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme in Nilgiris.
2 Krishna-Pennar Hydro-Electric Scheme (combined with the Irrigation Scheme).
3 Upper Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme in Nilgiris.
4 Cholatipuzha Hydro-Electric Scheme in Malabar.
5 Kundipuzha Hydro-Electric Scheme in Malabar.
6 Kundah Extensions in Nilgiris.
7 Upper Bhavani in Nilgiris.
8 Niralapallam in Nilgiris.
9 Coonoor-Karteri-Kallarpallam in Nilgiris.
10 Kedarihalla in Nilgiris.
11 Kuttiyadi in Malabar.
12 Punnapuzha in Malabar.
13 Porandalar-Palar in Palni Hills.

It is not possible now to forecast the order of priority and the probable year in each case when supply can be ensured from these stations.

(g) The answer is in the negative.

Podu cultivation in the Agency tracts.

240 *Q.*—SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is "Podu Cultivation" or shifting cultivation now in practice in the Agency tracts; and

(b) what is the rate per acre, charged by the Government from such cultivators?

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A.—(*a*) Yes; "Podu" cultivation is being carried on in the unreserve areas of the agency in Visakhapatnam district, in Bhadrachalam and Yellavaram taluks in the East Godavari district and in the hilly tracts of Pathapatnam taluk and Seethampeta Agency of Palkonda taluk and Parvatipur Agency in the Srikakulam district.

(*b*) The information is as detailed below :—

	RS.	A.	P.	
(1) Visakhapatnam district (Agency areas)—				
Unreserves of Golugonda taluk.	0	6	0	per acre.
Gudem taluk (lower agency portion).	0	6	0	per acre.
S. Kota agency—				
Ananthagiri Mutta ..	0	10	0	per acre.
Kondaba Mutta ..	0	8	0	per acre.
(2) East Godavari district—				
Bhadrachalam taluk ..	0	5	0	per acre for raising dry crops.
	0	10	0	per acre for rain-fed wet crops in Government areas.
Yellavaram taluk ..				Taram assessment which ranges from 5 annas to Rs. 2 per acre of assessed waste lands is charged in respect of cultivation of assessed waste lands. In respect of unassessed waste lands, the rate adopted is the highest dry rate which varies from 6 annas to Rs. 2 per acre.
(3) Srikakulam district ..				Government do not charge anything for podu cultivation.

Retrenchment among Revenue Divisional Officers.

241 *Q.*—SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any posts of Revenue Divisional Officers were retrenched in 1952 in the State;

(*b*) if so, the number thus retrenched; and

(*c*) the reasons for the same?

A.—(*a*) Certain posts held by Deputy Collectors were abolished.

(*b*) & (*c*) A statement[a] showing the required particulars is placed on the table of the House.

Schools and pupils studying in Malabar.

242 *Q.*—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of children of school-going age in Malabar and the number that attend the schools;

[a] Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 1767–1768 infra.

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(*b*) the number of elementary schools and high schools in Malabar and the number under Government, district board, municipal councils and private managements and the number of children in each;

(*c*) the number of trained and untrained teachers of different grades and the number of women under different managements; and

(*d*) the amount spent by the various agencies for the year 1946–47 and 1950–51 and the amount given by the Government as teaching and other grants to the various agencies?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) A statement [a] furnishing the particulars required in clauses (*a*) to (*d*) of the question so far as they are available is placed on the table of the House.

Food levy rates in Guntur.

243 *Q.*—SRI K. VENKAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any representations have been received during 1952–53 by the Government from Guntur district for the revision of the food levy rates in Guntur district;

(*b*) whether any rates other than the Government rates have been proposed in the representations;

(*c*) if so, the rates proposed;

(*d*) whether any reasons for the revision have been advanced; and

(*e*) the steps taken by the Government?

A.—(*a*) *&* (*b*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*c*) *&* (*d*) The representations were made mostly in general terms either for complete exemption from levy or for reduction in the scales of levy explaining the bad conditions of agriculture and the consequent low yields in different parts of the district. A specific representation was also received by Government suggesting the following rates of levy in bags of 2 maunds per acre for Guntur district:—

	Above 5 and below 10 acres.	*Above 10 and below 15 acres.*	*Above 15 and below 25 acres.*	*Above 25 and below 40 acres.*	*Above 40 acres.*
Tenali taluk ..	3½	5	6	7½	All surplus from landlords.
Other taluks ..	3	4½	5	6½	

(*e*) The Government considered in consultation with the Collector of Guntur that the scales fixed for Guntur district were reasonable and that no revision was therefore necessary.

[a] Printed as Appendix IX on pages 1768–1769 infra.

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House-sites for Harijans in Guntur district.

244 Q.—SRI K. VENKAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any representations have been received during 1952–53 by the Government from Guntur district in relation to the acquisition and the grant of house-sites to Harijans;

(*b*) whether any cases of delay have been brought to the notice of the Government in relation to acquisition and grant of house-sites in the representations;

(*c*) the suggestions for avoiding the delay proposed in the representations; and

(*d*) the steps taken by the Government?

A.—The hon. Member brought to the notice of the Government certain delays in the Land Acquisition proceedings for providing house-sites for Harijans in the Guntur district and has made some suggestions in this regard. The question of speeding up the land acquisition proceedings has been taken up by Government in consultation with the Director of Harijan Welfare and the Board of Revenue and the matter is still under consideration.

Information to employees of Foreign Embassies in Madras.

345 Q.—SRI P. SHYAM SUNDAR RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have issued instructions to their officers about supplying information to officers and employees of Foreign Embassies in Madras; and

(*b*) if so, whether the Government will place the instructions on the table of the House?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) I have already informed the House in reply to similar questions that the Government have drawn the attention of the District officials to the necessity of observing the proper channels of correspondence with foreign consular and diplomatic officials on any matter outside of a factual or statistical nature as would ordinarily be available to the general public. The Government have also cautioned the District officials not to be led into any discussion on political or administrative issues when and if approached by foreign consuls or others of that type, who could not be courteously put away.

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Harijan Welfare work in Tirunelveli district.

246 *Q.*—SRI P. URKAVALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the total amount of different kinds of allotments and grants sanctioned by the Harijan Welfare Department for the Harijan Welfare work in Tirunelveli district during the period of Sri R. Subrahmanyam (formerly District Welfare Officer of Tirunelveli district, now Deputy Director of Harijan Welfare of Madras) ; and

(*b*) what are the details of expenditure for all these allotments and grants for different categories of works itemwar (such as acquisition of house-sites, burial grounds and formation of roads, sanction of scholarships, appointment of teachers, etc.), and sub-castewar (such as Pallas, Parayas and Chukkiliyas, etc.)?

A.—(*a*) Sri R. Subramanyam worked as District Welfare Officer, Tirunelveli, during the period from February 1950 to September 1952 which falls mainly during the official years 1950–51, 1951–52 and part of 1952–53. The allotments sanctioned by the Harijan Welfare Department for the Harijan Welfare work in Tirunelveli district during the said period are given in Statement I [a] enclosed.

(*b*) The particulars are given in Statement II enclosed.

Construction of new roads by district boards.

247 *Q.*—SRI E. K. SANKARA VARMA RAJA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state the amounts allotted to the various district boards in the State for the construction of new roads in the years 1951–52 and 1952–53?

A.—Separate figures showing the amounts of grants sanctioned to district boards for formation of new roads only are not available.

A statement [b] showing the grants given to district boards during 1951–52 and 1952–53 is placed on the table of the House.

Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme.

248 *Q.*—SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the plan of the Hydro-Electric Scheme of Tungabhadra and the full particulars of the plan regarding the power generated, cost, water utilized, etc.; and

(*b*) whether the above one is a continuous generating scheme?

[a] Printed as Appendix X on pages 1769–1776 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix XI on page 1777 infra.

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A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme as finalized comprises—

(1) A power-house at the foot of the Tungabhadra Dam with two 9,000 K.W. units and provision for two more similar units in the future.

(2) A second power-house at about the 15th mile of the irrigation canal near the Hampi ruins with two 9,000 K.W. units and provision for one more unit of the same capacity in the sixth year of operation and a further unit later on depending upon load development.

(3) A power transmission grid connecting the power-houses with the consuming centres in the Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah districts.

The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 733·01 lakhs initially rising to Rs. 794·41 lakhs at the end of ten years. The water utilized for power generation is taken from the reservoir formed by the Tungabhadra Dam. The scheme is a continuous generating scheme with a firm power output of 32,000 K.W. A seasonal power up to 60,000 K.W. will be available during the irrigation period.

Staff of the Secretariat.

249 *Q.*—Sri V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total number of office Superintendents in each department of the Secretariat in Fort St. George;

(*b*) the maximum and minimum number of clerks under each such Superintendent as per each department; and

(*c*) the functions of each such Superintendent?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) A statement[a] is laid on the table of the House.

(*c*) Please see the extracts from the Secretariat Office Manual placed on the table of the House.

Expenditure in Pudukkottai division, Tiruchirappalli district.

250 *Q.*—Sri V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the expenditure incurred by the Government for digging of drinking water wells in Pudukkottai division, Tiruchirappalli district, as per each taluk since 3rd March 1948;

(*b*) the amount granted as takkavi loans as per each taluk since 3rd March 1948;

(*c*) the amount granted as loans for purchase of plough-bulls as per each taluk since 3rd March 1948;

(*d*) the amount spent on Famine Relief works as per each taluk since 3rd March 1948 giving details of expenditure;

[a] Printed as Appendix XII on pages 1778–1780 *infra.*

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(*e*) the amount spent on Minor Irrigation Works since 3rd March 1948 as per each taluk and when, where and how spent;

(*f*) the amount spent on gruel centres since 3rd March 1948 as per each taluk and when and where such gruel centres were opened; and

(*g*) the number of Famine Relief works executed through contractors and by departments directly?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*g*) The answer[a] is laid on the table of the House.

Gruel centres for handloom weavers.

251 *Q.*—Sri V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of gruel centres exclusively for handloom weavers in each district of the State for years 1951–52 and 1952–53; and

(*b*) the number of gruel centres in agricultural areas in each district of the State for years 1951–52 and 1952–53?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) It is presumed that in clause (*b*) of his question also, the Member refers only to the gruel centres opened for the relief of handloom weavers. Special gruel centres exclusively for the relief of weavers were opened only in fasli 1362 (1952–53). The following statement shows the number of such centres opened in each district:—

Name of district. (1)	Urban areas. (2)	Rural areas. (3)
Anantapur	4	..
Krishna	1	..
Bellary	1	..
Kurnool	..	5
Nellore	..	..
Cuddapah	3	16
North Arcot	20	15
Tiruchirappalli	2	..
Chingleput	..	..
Tanjore	..	1
South Arcot	..	4
Coimbatore	4	7
Ramanathapuram	21	4
Tirunelveli	37	..
Salem	..	..
Madurai	5	..
Guntur	..	..
Malabar	7	..
South Kanara	2	1
Total ..	107	53

Barring a few, the gruel centres opened in the rural areas for the relief of weavers have since been closed.

[a] Printed as Appendix XIII on pages 1780–1781 infra.

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Travelling allowances drawn by Hon. Ministers.

252 *Q.*—SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state--

(*a*) the amount of travelling allowance and daily allowance drawn by each of the 15 Ministers of the Madras Government during the official year 1952–53 ;

(*b*) the amount of travelling allowance and daily allowance drawn by the Hon. Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly during the official year 1952–53; and

(*c*) the amount of travelling allowance and daily allowance drawn by the Hon. the Chairman of the Madras Legislative Council during the official year 1952–53?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The amount of travelling and daily allowance drawn by each Minister and the Speaker is given in the statement [a] annexed.

(*c*) No amount was drawn by the Chairman either as travelling allowance or as daily allowance.

Gruel centres in Hindupur and Kadiri taluks.

253 *Q.*—SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the number of gruel centres in each of the following firkas that were functioning prior to 1st September 1952 and the number of gruel centres in each of the firkas functioning at present :—

(1) Hindupur firka;

(2) Chilamakur firka of Hindupur taluk;

(3) Gorantala firka; and

(4) Muhammadabad firka of Kadiri taluk?

A.—The information is furnished below :—

Name of firka.	Number of gruel centres that functioned prior to 1st September 1952.	Number of gruel centres now functioning.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Hindupur firka	6	2
2 Chilamakur firka	5	1
3 Gorantala firka . ..	12	1
4 Muhammadabad firka ..	18	23

Villages not declared as villages under the Panchayats Act in Nellore taluk.

254 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state the names of the revenue villages and hamlets of villages in Nellore taluk of

[a] Printed as Appendix XIV on page 1781 infra.

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Nellore district having a population of not less than 500 which have not been declared villages under section 3 (1) of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, and the reasons for the delay in declaration in each case?

A.—The names of revenue villages (excluding hamlets) in the Nellore taluk of Nellore district for which panchayats have not yet been constituted are given in the annexure[a]. As census figures are not yet ready, Government have no information as to the population of the villages, the question of constitution of new panchayats will be taken up after the existing panchayats are all reconstituted.

Takkavi loans in Nellore taluk.

255 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the number and aggregate amount of takkavi loans disbursed in Nellore taluk, Nellore district. (*a*) of less than Rs. 500 in each case, (*b*) of less than Rs. 1,000 and above Rs. 500 in each case, and (*c*) of over Rs. 1,000 in each case for the year 1952–53?

A.—(*a*) Eighty-three loans for an aggregate amount of Rs. 32,850.

(*b*) One loan for Rs. 600.

(*c*) Ten loans for an aggregate amount of Rs. 22,900.

Famine relief works in Penukonda taluk.

256 *Q.*—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of villages affected by famine in the years 1952 and 1953 in Penukonda taluk;

(*b*) the number of gruel centres started in 1952 and in 1953 April in Penukonda taluk;

(*c*) the number of famine works in 1952 and in 1953; and

(*d*) the number of coolies employed in March-April 1952 and in March-April 1953?

A.—

	During 1951.	During 1952.
(*a*) Number of villages affected by famine in Penukonda taluk.	92	93
(*b*) Number of gruel centres started in Penukonda.	55	20

[a] Printed as Appendix XV on page 1782 infra.

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	During 1951.	During 1952.
(*c*) Number of famine works started in Penukonda taluk—		
(i) Public Works Department tank works.	11	0
(ii) Public Works Department road works.	10	2
(iii) Superstandard works	10	0
(iv) Number of wells deepened under the Rs 150 subsidy scheme.	61	4

(*d*) Number of workers employed in Penukonda taluk in March-April 1952 and March-April 1953—

March-April 1952. (1)	March-April 1953. (2)
110,435	No relief works were opened during this period.

Tiruchirappalli Food Production Committee.

257 *Q.*—Sri K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of meetings called for during the financial year 1952–53 of the Tiruchirappalli Food Production Committee;

(*b*) the number of times when the meetings did not transact any business for want of quorum;

(*c*) the number and nature of the recommendations made by the committee during 1952–53 to the Government and accepted and acted upon by the Government; and

(*d*) the expenditure on this account in 1952–53?

A.—(*a*) There were six meetings during the year.

(*b*) On five occasions the meetings had to be postponed for want of quorum. But the members present at the meetings carried on informal discussions about seasonal conditions and achievements under the Intensive Cultivation Schemes.

(*c*) Two requests were made at the meeting held on 28th February 1953. One was for the postponement of the recovery of the subsidy under the New Well Subsidy Scheme in Pullambadi and Peruvalappur firkas of Lalgudi taluk and Thathiangarpettai firka of Musiri taluk till June 1954 and the other was for the letting in of water into the Nandiyar channel from the Coleroon as a temporary measure during the present season in order to save about 5,000 acres of wet lands in Lalgudi and Udayarpalayam taluks.

Request No. I.—The Government have already ordered that the collection of loan instalments due in fasli 1362 be postponed to fasli 1363 in all the affected

areas, which include 19 villages of Thathiangarpet firka. No concession has been granted in respect of villages in Pullambadi and Peruvalappur firkas. Following these orders recovery of subsidy loans under all the Well Subsidy Schemes has been postponed in all the affected areas till the kist season of fasli 1363.

Request No. II.—The Chief Engineer (Irrigation) did not recommend the scheme since any division of Coleroon water to Nandiyar would be detrimental to the lower down legitimate ayacut.

(*d*) The Government have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 448–2–0 during the year 1952–53 by way of payment of travelling allowance to the members of the Committee.

Construction of an irrigation channel to Ravulakollu and other villages in Siddhout taluk.

258 *Q.*—SRI V. CHIDANANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government investigated the possibility of a project at Dharbakona near Donglasani and to lead a channel to irrigate lands of villages Ravulakollu to Zuvvalapalli in Siddhout taluk in previous years;

(*b*) if so, what was the result of the investigation;

(*c*) what the opinion of the Engineers was;

(*d*) the extent that was proposed to be brought under the project;

(*e*) the amount of estimated cost; and

(*f*) whether any other site was investigated and found more suitable to irrigate more acres?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The possibility of taking a channel from the left bank of Pennar to irrigate lands in Ravulakollu, Zuvvalapalli, etc., villages was examined and dropped in 1950, as it was reported that spring channels taking off from the Pennar were not much of a success, that the scheme would be prohibitively costly and that the channel would get submerged by the Krishna-Pennar Project when the latter was executed.

(*d*) The ayacut anticipated was 700 acres.

(*e*) About Rs. 5·6 lakhs.

(*f*) The answer is in the negative.

Alleged famine conditions in Pudukkottai division

259 *Q.*—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the report submitted by the District authorities with regard to famine and drought conditions in Pudukkottai division of Tiruchirappalli district for the year 1952–53;

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(b) the steps suggested by the District Authorities; and

(c) the steps accepted by the Government?

A.—(a) & (b) The Collector of Tiruchirappalli reported that consequent on the cyclone and rains of November-December 1952 there was no need to take up immediate action in regard to relief works in Pudukkottai division. The Collector, however, recommended that the collection of the kist due in January 1953, be spread over to February, March and April 1953 and the kist collected in easy instalments.

(c) The Collector of Tiruchirappalli was permitted to postpone the collection of land revenue and cesses due January 1953 in the taluks of Kolathur and Tirumayam. Subsequently orders were issued sanctioning special remissions to 137 villages in Tirumayam taluk and 143 villages in Kolathur taluk of Pudukkottai division. Orders were also issued postponing in these taluks :—

(i) the collection of loan instalments due in fasli 1362 to fasli 1363;

(ii) the collection of the unremitted kist of fasli 1361 to fasli 1363; and

(iii) the collection of cesses due in fasli 1362 to fasli 1363.

Nurses in the Medical department of the former Pudukkottai State.

260 Q.—Sri V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of (1) male and (2) female nurses in the Medical department of the former Pudukkottai State service;

(b) how many of them in each category have been absorbed fully into the corresponding Medical Service of Madras State;

(c) how many of them have been given the Madras State scales of pay;

(d) how many of them have not been given the Madras State scales of pay;

(e) how many of them have been transferred outside Pudukkottai without Madras State scales of pay; and

(f) why they are paid the Pudukkottai State scales of pay and asked to do the Madras State quantum of work?

A.—(a) Males—3.

Females—8.

(b) Males—2.

Females—8.

(c) All of them have been allowed the scale of pay admissible to those with similar qualifications in the Madras State.

(d) & (e) None.

(f) Does not arise.

Recommendations of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee.

261 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the action taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee in paragraphs 249, 250 and 354 of their first report given on pages 76 and 100 of their first report, respectively;

(b) the number of cases, the names of districts and the number of villages covered, where occupancy rights were conferred on agricultural labourers "in occupation of the" present house-sites for over a long period of time; and

(c) the number of cases, the names of districts and the number of villages covered, where alternative house-sites were provided for agricultural labourers?

A.—(a) The matter is under examination of the Government.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

Assignment of land in Udayarpalayam taluk.

262 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications received from the ex-service personnel in Udayarpalayam taluk for assignment of land year-war after the Second World War;

(b) the number to whom lands have been assigned; and

(c) the number of pending cases and the number rejected?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The information is not available with the Government.

Expenditure on capital works.

263 Q.—SRI T. VISWANATHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the amount taken from Current Revenues and spent on Capital Works during the years 1910—1952 stating the particulars of the amount spent and the nature of the capital work on which it was spent?

A.—The current Revenues of the State are not generally utilized for expenditure on schemes of a capital nature. However, expenditure on small irrigation and industrial development works are usually met from revenues. The net outlay on State Trading Schemes initially recorded in the capital account was transferred to the revenue account during the years 1943–44 to 1948–49. The net outlay in subsequent years has been retained in the Capital Section, the intention being to transfer the

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net result of the transactions to the revenue account, after the accounts of the State Trading Schemes are finally closed.

A statement[a] of capital expenditure met from revenues from 1920–21 to 1951–52 is *annexed*. The figures for the earlier years are not readily available, and it is not considered worthwhile to compile them.

Cash balances in Government treasuries.

264 Q.—SRI T. VISWANATHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to place a statement on the table of the House regarding the cash balances and securities as on the 1st of every month separately for each district for the years 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953 with the following particulars :—

(i) the amount of the cash balance in each treasury; and

(ii) the amount in Reserve Bank or branches of the Imperial Bank?

A.—(i) The amount of cash balance in each treasury is the working balance kept at the treasury for day-to-day transactions. At the close of each year, the Government prescribe a maximum normal balance for each treasury for the subsequent year, which is about Rs. 7½ lakhs for all the treasuries during the period May to November (non-kist season) and about Rs. 10 lakhs, during the period April and December to March—vide statement [b] annexed, relating to the year 1953–54. Actually, the treasuries have been able to work with a balance less than the prescribed normal balance. It is not considered necessary to furnish the cash balance at the end of each month for a series of years in respect of each treasury, as the monthly and yearly variations are small. Securities belonging to the Government are not allocated on the basis of districts. The value of securities held in the Cash Balance Investment Account of the Government as also on behalf of the earmarked funds for the State as a whole is given every year in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities and the Statement of Fund Accounts, printed as Appendices to the Budget Memorandum (*See* pages 146–157 of the Budget Memorandum for 1953–54).

(ii) *The amount in Reserve Bank or Branches of the Imperial Bank.*—The amount held in the branches of the Imperial Bank of India is not the property of the Government. The transactions of the Government taking place at the branches of the Imperial Bank are taken initially against the Bank's own funds and advised by the Banks subsequently for credit or debit

[a] **Printed as Appendix XVI on pages 1782–1783 infra.**

[b] **Printed as Appendix XVII on page 1783 infra.**

against the Government's accounts with the Reserve Bank at Calcutta. The cash balance in the Reserve Bank represents the running account of the Government with the Bank and it is not considered necessary to compile these monthly balances, as it will involve a good deal of labour which will not be commensurate with the usefulness of the information.

Medical and Health Department Stores in the State.

265 *Q.*—SRI T. VISWANATHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) what are the categories and quantities and values of the medical stores and stores intended for use by the Medical and Public Health Department at present;

(*b*) the places where such stores are stored ;

(*c*) the categories, quantities and values of the stores in each of such places as on 1st April 1953;

(*d*) whether any further indents have been made for such stores and, if so, for what categories, quantities and values; and

(*e*) whether the Government have any forecast of the variations likely to occur by 1st October 1953 in each of such places in the figures referred to above; and, if so, to what extent and the reasons therefor?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) Apparently the Member wants these particulars for use in connexion with the discussion of the Andhra State Bill. It is impossible to collect the information in time for the above purpose. Further, the time and labour involved in the collection of the required particulars will not be commensurate with the result to be achieved.

(*d*) The usual annual indent for 1953–54 is sent to the Deputy Assistant Director-General (Medical Stores Depot), Madras, for compliance.

(*e*) After 1st October 1953, there will not be any appreciable reduction in the purchase of stores.

Grant of Government loans in districts.

266 *Q.*—SRI T. VISWANATHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the amounts of loans given under the Agriculturists Loans Act or other special loans separately for each district?

A.—The information is not readily available and it will involve undue labour and time to collect it. The period for which the information is required has also not been stated.

[*Note.*—**An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.**]

II.—MOTION UNDER RULE 48 OF THE MADRAS ASSEMBLY RULES DISAPPROVING THE NEW EDUCATION POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member, Mr. Kalyanasundaram, has given notice of a motion under Rule 48. It says :

' This House does not approve of the policy of the Government with regard to the new Education Scheme which was brought into force without consulting the House.'

The House is aware that for making a motion of this kind, the consent of the Speaker must be obtained first. Then the House also should give its permission. If 75 members rise in favour of leave being granted then Mr. Kalyanasundaram can move his motion and on a date to be fixed by the Speaker. The House is also aware that we have fixed to-day for the discussion of the same subject and we will have a full-dress debate on it. I want to know what the hon. Member says. If this motion is accepted, then the other debate will have to be postponed."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" I have no desire, Sir, to have the other debate postponed. But I wish to explain the reasons that prompted me to give notice of this motion."

MR. SPEAKER :—" If the hon. Member had given notice of it long ago, I could understand the reasons whatever they be. But he has done so after seeing the subject included in to-day's agenda. If the hon. Member wants to press his motion, he may."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" It is not that, Sir; I am not afraid of pressing the motion ; I can move it and there will be 75 members to support it."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let not the hon. Member lose his temper."

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" I am only expressing my opinion a little bit vehemently. The purpose of my motion is not to express want of confidence or to censure the Government. I feel that the only course left open to Members is to bring in a motion like this. It is because the Government motion is very vague and indefinite. If they make a motion in a straightforward way seeking the approval of the House for the scheme, then it is open to us to move proper amendments to get the motion rejected by the House. The motion of the Government says that the scheme be taken into consideration and we do not know what kind of amendments we should move and whether they will be admitted or ruled out of order. I do not know your mind with regard to the amendments. If I know it, then I can consider the question of not pressing my motion."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The amendments are these. Mr. Gopalan's amendment says :

' *Add* the following at the end :—

" and on such consideration this Assembly recommends to the Government that the modified scheme of Elementary Education be drop ed." '

I have admitted it. Then comes Mr. Swayamprakasam's amendment. I have accepted them. Mr. Govindaswami Nayagar's amendment also has been admitted as modified. I have also admitted several other amendments like Mr. Palaniandi's and others."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" It is good of you, Sir. If one more point is clarified I shall withdraw my motion. Last time when we were discussing the adjournment motion . . ."

9-50 a.m. SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Sir, I have also given an amendment."

MR. SPEAKER :—" When did you give? "

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Just now, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is not possible for me to accept it now."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Sir, if the time given for the discussion is enough, I shall consider withdrawing my motion."

MR. SPEAKER :—" If 75 members stand in favour of it and leave of the House is granted, I shall admit the motion."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Sir, all sections of the House, including the other sections (pointing to Government Benches) are anxious to have a full debate on this important question. I want to know the Speaker's mind with regard to the time that will be allowed for discussion."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, we have agreed to all that is possible to be done. Nobody shirks to do anything. I must submit to the Speaker that to-day we are meeting in the other House also for further consideration of the Andhra State Bill, and I must be there. I think there must be some time given to me for lunch and getting ready for the other House, I mean as ready as a man in my position can get ready—by ' my position ' I mean my age. The next question is we must have a debate as full as possible on this. I do want an hour for replying and other adjustments may be made on that basis."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Then I would submit, Sir, that the debate be extended by one more day. Let the discussions be over to-day and hon. Members on this side will finish to-day. Government reply and voting may be taken up to-morrow."

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Mr. SPEAKER :—" No, we cannot have it to-morrow. It is proposed to have valedictory speeches to-morrow. It is an important function."

Sri M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Sir, I attach very great value to the function you arrange. If the valedictory address could be had in the afternoon, it would be more helpful."

* The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I hope that hon. Members would realize that this is not a party matter. The subject-matter of the debate that is proposed is a matter on education and we should have a calm and proper discussion. At this stage, I may say that merely postponing the debate and treating it as a party matter for getting votes is not conducive either to education or to the proper understanding of the situation, even from the political point of view. We are parting; another State has to be formed. Members are eager that we must part at least with goodwill in the processes of parting at least. I do not think that this vote on education will have any value if hustled like this."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" I think it will be enough if the debate is extended to four hours instead of two hours."

Sri M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Sir, I submit the time is not enough."

* The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I have already said because I wish to do justice to the debate, I want an hour on a rough calculation. But, if it is going to be 2 o'clock, I am afraid it will be pretty late for me to go to the other House, as it is. If it is extended, there will be much more difficulty. Therefore hon. Members will regulate the discussion. There is no need to repeat what others have said. We could certainly touch on salient points within that time, if we tried."

An hon. MEMBER :—" Sir, there are two more important issues that are coming up for discussion by this House and they are food . . ."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" I am not going to allow the hon. Member to speak. I will call him afterwards."

Sri M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" I am glad that the Hon. Chief Minister attaches so much importance to goodwill. It would be good if he could put it in practice by agreeing to my proposal to extend the debate. Out of the four hours one hour will be given to the Hon. Chief Minister and we are left with only three hours. Even in this three hours, members of the Government party will take some time and so what is the time left to the Opposition? This will not be sufficient at all, Sir."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" 'Goodwill' is not between Mr. Kalyanasundaram and me, but goodwill between the two States that will be formed."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I want to know whether we will have the three hours or whether some time will be taken on the other Bills? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" No, they want to drop all those things."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Then you suggest three hours would be sufficient for us, that is to say, in three hours we should educate the Chief Minister." (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" If it is a question of education, I would require much more time." (Renewed laughter.)

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" There is no doubt he takes more time to educate us. I think as suggested by the hon. Sri Kalyanasundaram we can take this matter tomorrow. I do not know why the Hon. Chief Minister who is generally above these things, should suddenly say that 'it is not a question of votes.' " (A voice : 'Collection and gathering of votes.')

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" That is what I am afraid."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" You are unnecessarily afraid then. We are all interested in the matter, because this is a common scheme. It is not as if it affects only the residuary State, but it affects the Andhra State also."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Let me explain. Let the new State be formed and then we will have complete discussion in the two Legislatures later on."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I think the Hon. Chief Minister's suggestion is that the scheme may be taken up after the formation of the new States. I have no objection to that."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I most cordially welcome this. The atmosphere is bad and Education is the last subject that should be a party affair and party affair at this juncture, when so many interests are actively engaged. I would very much like to be present in the galleries when they discuss this in the Andhra Assembly; I should very much wish Mr. Viswanatham to be in the galleries when that subject is discussed here. I cordially welcome that. Moreover there will be considerable advantages also in the discussions."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, there has been a little misunderstanding. After the formation of the Andhra State, this subject won't be discussed in the Andhra Assembly, because we would not have the scheme there. My suggestion was that in view of the formation of the new State, the Hon. Chief Minister may

very well drop the scheme now, so that we can discuss the matter in a calmer atmosphere. If this suggestion is accepted, the arguments would be narrowed down and we can easily finish the subject to-day."

Dr. K. B. MENON :—" Since the Hon. Chief Minister will take one hour and the leaders of the different parties another hour, members will be left with only two hours. I suggest to the Hon. Chief Minister, would it not be better if we allowed a couple of hours to-morrow for the same debate."

Sri M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" I strongly deprecate, Sir, the efforts of the Hon. Chief Minister in his attempts to bring party politics in the debate on education. There is no question of party politics and all the parties are objecting to it, including his own party. If it is not a question of party discipline, I am sure some members of his party will take objection." (Treasury Benches : 'No, no.' Opposition Benches : 'Yes, yes.')

Mr. SPEAKER :—" Order, order."

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is not party politics, it is obvious ! "

Sri M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" I am afraid there is much of artificiality in the support to this. I want to make one thing clear. This morning when we were in your Chamber, it did not at all strike me that the matter would be decided like this. We came to an understanding that a seven hours' debate would be allowed on this subject."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" I never said that."

Sri G. LATCHANNA :—" Sir, are we discussing the motion? "

Sri T. VISWANATHAM :—" I entirely agree with the Hon. Chief Minister that it should not be made a party matter. I only request him to withdraw the whip issued to his party."

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Unless the hon. Member has got the wrong papers through unlawful means."

Sri M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" It is an important whip, Sir. Members have been requested to vote for the Government."

Sri PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Mr. Speaker, the Hon. Leader of the House just now informed us that the other Bills would be dropped. That is a very serious matter. Particularly the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Second Amendment Bill, 1953, affects us and it affects the zamindars also. The Government having decided to bring forward certain Bills, cannot now go back and drop them." 10 a.m.

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I would respectfully ask my friend, Mr. Venkateswarlu, to talk it over with Mr. Latchanna and if he agrees I have no objection."

MR. SPEAKER :—" This is no point of order at all. The Government can bring in or drop Bills at any time.

" We are having five hours' sitting every day and one hour is taken for questions. So, there are four hours left and I am allotting four hours for the new education policy and I think it will be enough."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The question is whether we should discuss the motion in all seriousness or not."

MR. SPEAKER :—" We discuss everything in all seriousness."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" It is true. That is why we must have enough time to discuss the education policy thoroughly as has been adumbrated now, especially when the State is going to be divided and this new scheme of elementary education is going to be enforced in the Andhra area also. After the Hon. Chief Minister explains his policy, naturally it is the opinion of the Members including the leaders of parties that they should be given enough time to explain their views. It is only then that we can understand the whole scheme of elementary education. As it is if only three hours are allotted, I am afraid we will be discussing the educational policy on party lines. The Hon. Chief Minister does not want such a discussion and I do not want such a discussion. Hence I request the Hon. Speaker and the Hon. Chief Minister to see that enough time is allotted and if possible we can carry it over to to-morrow. We can have the valedictory addresses day after to-morrow. I hope the Hon. Chief Minister will try to understand our difficulties and accept our suggestion."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is open to the Andhra State to do whatever they like with their affairs. I do not see why Mr. Nagi Reddi is so seriously interested in a discussion by this House in the present state of affairs which will not have the least effect on the new State. I can understand Mr. Kalyanasundaram debating about it. I cannot understand Mr. Nagi Reddi debating about it. It is no use wasting more time on a mere question of having more time allotted for the debate."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have allotted four hours and we can have a full-dress debate."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Before we take up this matter, I want to make a submission. My difficulty is with regard to the time allotted for the discussion. I have given notice of another motion and I am agreeable to withdraw it because I do not want to postpone the discussion on the subject. But, last time when I requested you in person for two days for discussion on this subject, you were kind enough to suggest that we could have an evening session also which would give us on the whole seven hours and I agreed to it."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" The difficulty is we cannot have an evening session to-day because of the meeting of the Council."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The Hon. Chief Minister told us that the Andhra State could decide on the question as they liked. But the new scheme is going to be introduced in the Andhra State also. The point is we must have enough time to discuss the whole matter. It is not a question of the new State discussing it or not. We shall discuss it there if it is to be introduced in the Andhra State. But as it is being introduced in the present composite State, we should discuss it in all seriousness."

MR. SPEAKER :—" We can have a full-dress debate in four hours. We can have the discussion up to 2 p.m. and prolong it up to 2-30 p.m. if necessary. Let us see."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Sir, I am not pressing my motion. But with regard to the time, I am sorry I have to repeat my request."

Sri Kalyanasundaram's motion under rule 48 was withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have allotted four hours for this debate. We may take ten or fifteen minutes more in the end. Now, we will go to the next item on the agenda."

III.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS.

(1) MOTION UNDER RULE 81 OF THE MADRAS ASSEMBLY RULES *re* SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE PRESERVATION OF PRIVATE FORESTS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1953.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Mr. Speaker, I move—

That leave of the House be granted in pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Madras Assembly Rules, for increasing the composition of the Select Committee on the Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 23 of 1953), from 15 members to 16 members and that Sri Kunhi Muhamed Shafee be appointed a member of the Select Committee '."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That leave of the House be granted, in pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Madras Assembly Rules, for increasing the composition of the Select Committee on the Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 23 of 1953), from 15 members to 16 members and that Sri Kunhi Muhamed Shafee be appointed a member of the Select Committee.' "

The motion was put and carried.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Mr. Speaker, I move—

' *That leave of the House be granted for the Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill,* 1953 (*L.A. Bill No.* 23 *of* 1953), *to sit on a day to be fixed by the Chairman.*' "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That leave of the House be granted for the Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 23 of 1953), to sit on a day to be fixed by the Chairman.' "

The motion was put and carried.

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, I have got to make a submission. There is an important clause in the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Second Amendment Bill, 1953, which is very important and which should be immediately passed into law. We do not know why the Government are going back."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Because they have no time, they have dropped it."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It should be made clear on behalf of the Government that we were very anxious to get it through yesterday. But it is the demand of the Opposition that has delayed it."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" I am sorry the Hon. Chief Minister has said that the demand of the Opposition has postponed it. So far as we are concerned, I must point out we have not at all pressed for postponement. We only wanted to make some suggestions. We did not want to postpone it. We wanted to pass it into law because of clause 3 of the amending Bill."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" We cannot have both the cake and the eating of it."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Are we to understand that the Government have withdrawn the Bill? "

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The position is the Government were very anxious to get it through quickly even yesterday. But points had been raised which made it impossible to dispose of it yesterday. Now the question is to choose which to get through during the short time we have. If all

hon. Members want that the Bill should be taken up, I would have had no objection, otherwise I would be thoroughly misunderstood. I want the motion on the elementary education scheme to be taken up to-day and there is no time for the other Bill. But if hon. Members will give me a firm assurance that I shall not be misunderstood, the other Bill may be taken up. I do not think I shall escape the misunderstanding."

MR. SPEAKER :—" What has the Leader of the House to say? There are other resolutions to be moved by the Government."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We have decided not to proceed with them. We will now take up the motion on the Elementary Education Scheme."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The Government have decided to withdraw the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Second Amendment Bill, 1953."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Government cannot withdraw the Bill on their own account. The House should give them permission to withdraw." 10-10 a.m.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I would request hon. Members to follow the rules of the Assembly carefully. Under rule 22 of the Assembly Rules the Government can, if on any day they think it fit to do so, drop the Bill and can pass on to the next item of business."

(Sri K. Venkaiah rose on a point of order.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" When I am on my feet the hon. Member must give way."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Showing of hands amounts to standing, Sir."

SRI K. VENKAIAH :—" Day before yesterday we discussed one non-official matter, I mean 'Assignment of lands to political sufferers'. It is not finished yet. To-day we are nearing the end of our session. By to-morrow the session may come to a close. Therefore in view of that subject being a very important one, I request you, Mr. Speaker, to allot one or two hours for discussion of the same to-day itself."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It will be continued on another non-official day."

SRI K. VENKAIAH :—" But the Government have not allotted any other non-official day for this session."

MR. SPEAKER :—" How can I compel them?

"We shall now take up the discussion of the new scheme of Elementary Education. The Hon. Minister may move his motion."

(2) **MODIFIED SCHEME OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.**

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I move—

'*That the Modified Scheme of Elementary Education be taken into consideration.*' "

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" On a point of order. As the arrangement stands at present, four hours have been allotted for discussion on this motion of which the Hon. Chief Minister has taken the lion's share by requesting that he might be allotted one hour for arguing his case and for reply. The Leaders of Parties might take two hours. Then it reduces the time-limit of the 300 and odd hon. Members who want to speak on this important subject. Every one has got something to say. They can talk only for a couple of minutes or so"

MR. SPEAKER :—" I cannot help it. I shall take up the amendments one by one. Let the hon. Member concerned formally move it, and let it be formally seconded."

The following amendments were then moved and duly seconded :—

1. SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" *Add* the following at the end :—

'*and on such consideration, this Assembly recommends to the Government that the Modified Scheme of Elementary Education be dropped.*' "

2. SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—" *Add* the following at the end :—

'*and on such consideration this Assembly recommends to the Government that the Modified Scheme of Elementary Education be dropped as it is without the sanction of the Legislature and is against the interest of the people at large.*' "

4. SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY :—" *Add* the following at the end :—

'*and on such consideration, this House disapproves of the Modified Scheme of Elementary Education.*' "

4. SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY :—*Add* the following at the end :—

'*Taking into consideration—*

(i) *the separation and formation of the new State;*

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(ii) *the hasty action of the Government in introducing this new measure without the previous sanction of the Legislature;*

(iii) *the effects on education caused due to the extension of working hours to teachers; and*

(iv) *its adverse effects over the future generation of the State—*

this House recommends that the Modified Scheme of Elementary Education be dropped.' "

5. SRI M. PALANIYANDI :—" *Add* the following at the end :—

' *and on such consideration, this Assembly recommends to the Government to increase the school hours to the number it was before the Modified Scheme was introduced and during that increased period training in handicrafts be given and secondly that the Modified Scheme do provide better wages to the teachers engaged in elementary schools.'* "

6. SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—" *Add* at the end the following :—

' *and a committee consisting of the members of this House be set up to recommend reforms of the present Elementary Education.'* "

7. SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" *For* the words ' taken into consideration ', *substitute* the word ' dropped '."

8. SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—" *For* the words ' taken into consideration ', *substitute* the words ' dropped at once '."

9. SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—" *For* the words ' taken into consideration ', *substitute* the words ' stayed and referred to an expert committee of officials and non-officials in the educational field.' "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The main motion as well as the amendments are now before the House for discussion."

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to take up the time of the House for long. I shall confine myself to the salient points of the new Elementary Education policy and I do hope that you, Hon. Speaker, will give me sufficient time to present my case.

" All these various amendments and objections and difference of views have been raised because a doubt, rather I can say a misconception, has been created in the minds of hon. Members that

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this House had been kept in the dark all along about this Modified Scheme of Elementary Education, and therefore it has come as a surprise to them. That is why the Government is being taken to task now. The other objection relates to the merits of this policy. The relative defects, excluding its merits, are brought to the fore-front. I shall now deal with the first objection, to which I had previously made a reference. I would like to inform hon. Members as to what happened soon after this Government came into existence and we had a Budget session in July last. We discussed then the Education Demand in great detail and it was brought to the notice of the Government that the most pressing problem of the day was the problem of universalizing elementary education, that proper education should be assured to every child in our country, that all children who are not able to take advantage of primary education should be given ample opportunities and that it was the first duty of the State to make proper arrangements for the same. In reply I placed before the House some details regarding what the Government was contemplating to do in this connexion and how they were prevented from proceeding rapidly in this matter in view of the various difficulties, financial and otherwise that faced a State like ours. I said, Sir, ' that the feasibility of arranging classes in two shifts of half-day each, leaving the other half for the children to engage themselves in their home craft or occupation and allowing the children to do a little more work in the farm or garden, was being actively considered by the Government.' I said, Sir, that a scheme such as the present one ' might probably be evolved and implemented soon especially in the rural areas.' Then again, Sir, I wish to take this House into confidence as to what happened at the time the new Director of Public Instruction took charge before the Budget session. He was requested to go into this question fully and to consider the feasibility of having in three-hour shift in elementary schools, thus spreading elementary education throughout our State, I mean, in each and every village. The question of how best the time left over might be utilized by the child, how best the child could be made to move in a proper atmosphere so that our children may in course of time grow as useful citizens of Free India capable of participating in the various activities that could contrbute to the economic prosperity of our Mother India, was also left to the Director of Public Instruction to be carefully gone into.

10-20 a.m. " The Director of Public Instruction had taken the best part of one year to go into this question and he placed before the Government his view that the limitation of the elementary school hours to three was absolutely sound, that within these hours it was possible to cover the entire curricular part of the education that was being taught during the five years from the first standard to the fifth standard and that it would provide an opportunity to expand the number of schools and at the same time give more extensive instruction. Under the circumstances, these details were worked out and they were ready in April. Now, I ask ' was this House kept in the dark with regard to this? ' We had a Budget session

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in March 1953 and in the course of the general discussion that preceded the Education Demand debate I intervened and stated on the floor of this House—

'There is also a proposal to reduce the school hours during the day at the elementary stage to three hours a day and to provide for some spare time in the other part of the day for children to go and learn the crafts of their parents if they have one and for those who have none it is proposed to create facilities for their watching and learning some work in the farm or in a work-place. These proposals are under the active consideration of the Government and the details are being worked out.'

In such categorical and definite terms, Sir, the Government placed this proposal before the House. After that there was a discussion and I do not remember that any objection was raised to the proposal. The Government did not therefore think it necessary to bring it for special sanction again after the Budget session was over and because the academic year was commencing this July a conference of all the District Educational Officers in the State, the Presidents of the District Boards and all other people concerned was held in the first week of June. In consultation with them and after securing their approval and after meeting the various difficulties and doubts that were raised and after working out many details, this scheme has been put into operation in all parts of the State except in municipalities, that is, in all places including major panchayats in about 35,000 schools out of 38,000 schools in the State, in the primary stage from first standard to the fifth standard. Now, Sir, it is stated that the Legislature was kept absolutely in the dark. I wish to submit with all respect to this House that there was no such intention. It was not kept in the dark at all but the Government took up very seriously the challenge that was presented, namely, the elementary education problem in our country. I have stated that this problem is a challenge to any State and particularly to an advanced State like Madras in present-day India, because Article 45 of the Constitution lays down that the State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years. Many experts and many committees have gone into this question and we have been in touch with all leading experts with regard to the working out of the details."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. Minister will please accommodate other hon. Members also."

* The Hon. Dr. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I may be allowed at least half an hour."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" Half an hour is too much. I will allow the Hon. Minister fifteen minutes."

* The Hon. Dr. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Constitution has therefore laid on us a special responsibility for universalizing primary education.

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" Now, I wish only to refer to the question of cost in education. By all computation, in our country 20 per cent of the population are of school-going age. Fifty per cent of them are not able to go to the schools. We have in our State 4,000 villages which have no schools in spite of the fact that we are spending 9 crores of rupees on elementary education. According to calculations, it is found that an expenditure of Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 *per capita* of the population is necessary for universalizing elementary education in the country. The minimum estimate for the whole country works out from Rs. 300 or 400 crores to Rs. 800 crores per annum and in our own State even if we spend the entire Budget income on elementary education, it will be impossible to universalize elementary education. This question was examined at length in 1951 by our Government and it was found that within ten years unless Rs. 15 crores were spent every year in addition to the present expenditure on primary education, we cannot universalize elementary education. Therefore we had to evolve a scheme by which we could spend whatever was possible to our maximum advantage.

" Now, this limitation of hours is nothing new. It has been before the country. It has been practised in some other countries and it is not new to our own State. The Madras University appointed a Committee for reorganization of education in our State. That Committee of which the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, was the Chairman recommended the shift system in the elementary stage (one in the morning and one in the evening) and they said that in a predominantly agricultural country like ours this shift system will enable the children to get the benefits of schooling and at the same time help them to be of use to their parents. This also enabled a large number of children being admitted in the same school and helped the students who were coming from distant places to attend the school in time. There are hundreds of schools in which this system is already operating for the last three years. Our former Education Minister Sri Avinashilingam Chettiar accepted the scheme of having two shifts of 3½ hours each and there is very little difference so far as the duration is concerned between this scheme and that scheme. Therefore, I wish to submit that the main feature of the scheme which is the limitation of school hours to three is not anything new or revolutionary and it is accepted that it will not in any way reduce the standard of education. I hope the hon. Members would have gone through the brochure that has been circulated to them. They will find that out of 24 periods in the week, 21 periods will be utilized and the entire curricular subjects will be taught without any reduction whatsoever. Therefore, the fear that the new scheme will reduce the standard of education is not well founded.

" A controversy has been raised with regard to the proposals for the utilization of the time of the child in the other half of the day. The policy of basic education, which has been accepted by the Central Government and by the State, is well known to you

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all, Sir. The present Government are committed to the policy of basic education and we appointed an *ad hoc* Committee last year to go into the question as to how to make this education more efficient and how to spread it. The Committee has submitted its proposals and the Government are taking up the question of expanding the number of basic training schools and the number of basic schools. As a matter of fact, this summer, 1,200 teachers have been trained in basic education and provision has been made for training graduates also this summer. So, the present policy of this Government is not calculated to go against the background of the policy of basic education. On the other hand, the proposals with regard to the utilization of the spare time of the children are calculated to create an atmosphere which will be favourable ultimately for the promotion of the policy of basic education. It will also meet the convenience of the large number of parents who are poor and who are not able to send their children to the school. The children will be of some help to them when they attain the age of 9 or 10 and they are not able to spare their children throughout the day. Now if there is a three-hour session, the father can easily afford to send his child to the school. Therefore there is a possibility of increase in the number of school children. It is our duty to tell the working class people, who are not able to send their children to school because of lack of convenience, that this three-hour session enables them to send their children to the school. 10-30 a.m.

" It is a well known fact that out of every one hundred children that join an elementary school, only thirty-seven remain till the completion of the fifth standard. All the rest drop out on the way. Why? Because the parents require their children after a certain age and they do not find it profitable to send them to the school because of their economic condition. The reduced-hour scheme will enable such parents to send their children to the school.

" With regard to the staff of schools, it is a well known fact that most of our schools have either one or two teachers. The average may be put at three. Very few schools have got the full complement of teachers. Therefore almost every teacher has got to undertake plural class teaching, and this is one of the causes that militate against the success of our elementary education scheme. Under the modified scheme we can have one teacher for every class, and this eliminates the evil of plural class teaching. One or two classes may be held in the forenoon and the other classes in the afternoon. Where there is the full strength of teachers for the classes, each class will be divided into two sections held alternately in the morning and afternoon. The number of pupils in each class will be reduced and they will get better attention. It should be possible for us to do propaganda for getting more children into the schools. Theoretically this increases the potential ; we can almost double the utility of the buildings, teachers, time and the finances at our disposal. At least 75 per cent of the children who are now outside the school can be brought into the school within a limited period if we make an honest effort to

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introduce the scheme, without detriment to the present standard. I submit that elementary education will become more efficient by the elimination of plural class teaching and by the reduction of the number of pupils in each class without in any way reducing the curriculum that has been obtaining till now. After the completion of the fifth standard, a pupil will be absolutely fit to join the first form in any school.

"With regard to the utilization of the out-of-school hours, much misunderstanding has arisen without any basis. The activities will be play, observation and satisfaction of the curiosity in regard to what the pupils have observed. Pupils of standards four and five will be encouraged to participate slowly in the creative and useful activities in the village. There is no question of compelling any child to take up any particular craft. Most of the parents who are poor know how to utilize the services of their children. The children of parents who do not make any arrangements of their own will be taken round to the various crafts including agriculture, so that from a tender age they may be enabled to grow up without any bias against manual labour which is acknowledged to be one of the banes of present-day education.

"The modified scheme is introduced only at the elementary stage. It may be said that it will be more advantageous to extend it to the later stage also. That will have to be considered on its own merits. A radical reform of the secondary school stage will have to be brought in so that the boys may grow up capable of taking part in building up the prosperity of the country. So far as children are concerned, the object is only to give them an opportunity to come into contact with the rest of the village. There is no question of caste, there is no question of compulsion to take up the hereditary occupation and there is no question of rigidity and regimentation. All this is either genuine misconception or deliberate political misconception. I take this opportunity for clearing the doubt of those who entertain a genuine doubt. It is too late in the day to think that every child will be compelled to take up the occupation of the parent. Universalization of elementary education and the elimination of the divorce between education and manual labour are sought to be attempted in this scheme. This scheme embodies the principle of basic education. This gives a new orientation to education and will lead to the universalization of elementary education. With these words, I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

'That the modified scheme of elementary education be taken into consideration.' "

10-38 a.m. *Sri A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, ஆரம்பக்கல்வி திட்டத்தில் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சர்வாதிகார முறையில் புதிய மாறுதலை ஏற்படுத்துவதற்காக நான் அவரை வன்மையாகக் கண்டிக்கிறேன். இந்த ஆரம்பக்கல்வி திட்டத்தின் மூலம் பிற்பட்ட சமுகத்தவர்களும் ஆதி திராவிட மக்களும் தான் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்படுவார்கள் என்பது கனம் ஆச்சாரியார் அவர்களுக்கு நன்ருகத் தெரிந்திருந்தும் இதைக்

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கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார். பொதுவாக திராவிடர்கள் முன்னேற முடியாமல் தடுப்பதற்குச் செய்த சதி திட்டம் இது என்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். ஆகவே தான் நான இதை வன்மையாகக் கண்டிகக வேண்டிய நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறேன். இந்த நாடு சுதந்தரம் பெற்று விட்டது என்று காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் கூறுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் இந்நாடு சுதந்தரம் அடைந்த பின் எத்தனை பேர்கள் படித்திருக்கிறார்கள் ? நூற்றுக்கு பதினாறு பேர்கள். கேட்க வெட்கப் பட வேண்டியதாக இருக்க வில்லையா ? என்பதை கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களை நான் கேட்கிறேன். நமது அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் என்ன எழுதி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். Free and Compulsory Education குழந்தைகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படும். கல்வி இனாமாகவும் கட்டாயமாகவும் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று. இந்த விதம்தான் கல்வியைப் பரப்ப வேண்டும் என்று இருக்கிறது. காந்திஜி கடடாயக் கல்வியை பரப்ப சொல்லி இருக்கிறார் என்பதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது கட்டாயக் கல்வியில் கை வைத்து விட்டார்கள் நமது முதல் மந்திரி என்பதற்கு நான் வருத்தப்படுகிறேன். அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் என்ன சொல்லி இருக்கிறது. கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இந்த அரசியல் சட்டத்தையும் மீறி இந்த திட்டத்தை கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார். அந்தச் சட்டத்தின் விதியைப் படித்துக் காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். Directive Principles of State Policy 39 (f) விதியில் என்ன சொல்லி இருக்கிறது. 'That childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment' என்று சொல்லி இருக்கிறது. அந்த அளவில் குழந்தைகளின் உழைப்பு சுரண்டப்பட்டு வருகிறது. கனம் ஆச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் வர்ணாச்ரமத்தை நிலை நிறுத்துவதற்காகத்தான் இதைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார். வர்ணாச்ரமம் வளரும் முறையிலும் ஆரியம் வளரும் முறையிலும் கனம் ஆச்சாரியார் இந்தக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தைக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார். எதிர் கால வாழ்க்கையை நடத்தும் மக்களின் ஆலோசனையைக் கேட்காமல் இந்த திட்டம் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் கனம் ஆச்சாரியார் என்ன சொல்லுகிறார். இந்த திட்டம் ஐம்பது வருஷ காலமாக தன் மனதில் இருந்தது என்று. காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் ஐந்து வருஷ திட்டத்தில் தான் தேர்ந்தவர்கள் என்று இருந்தேன். ஆனால் கனம் ஆச்சாரியார் ஐம்பது வருஷமாக திட்டம் போட்டிருந்தார்கள் என்றால் '' (சிரிப்பு) (காலரியில் கை தட்டல் .

Mr. SPEAKER :—" Visitors in the galleries should not take part in the debate. If they do so, they will be asked to clear out. I give my warning to them.''

* Sri A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR :—" அவருக்கு அவர் சமூகத்திலுள்ள பற்றுதலும், திராவிடர்களைக் கெடுக்க தான் கொண்டிருந்த எண்ணத்தையும் தான் காட்டுகிறது. ஆகவே இதை நான் வெறுக்கிறேன். என்னுடைய தொகுதி (விக்கிரவாண்டி) மக்கள் அவ்வளவு பேர்களும் இதை வெறுக்கிறார்கள். சுமார் 3,182 பேர்கள் கையெழுத்திட்ட ஒரு மகஜர் என்னிடம் வந்திருக்கிறது. அதை இந்த சபையின் முன் சமர்ப்பிக்கிறேன். (சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டது.) கனம் ஆச்சாரியார் சொல்லுகிறார் தன்னுடைய திட்டத்தை Director of Public Instruction வரவேற்கிறார் என்று. அவரும் வரவேற்கலாம். டைரெக்டர் இதை வரவேற்காவிட்டால் அவருடைய உத்தியோகத்திற்கே ஆபத்து வந்து விடும். ஆகவே அவர் இதை வரவேற்றுத் தானாக வேண்டும். இன்னும் ஆறு மணி நேரம் குழந்தைகளை சிறையில் வைப்பதா என்று கவர்னர் அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார். குழந்தைகள் மூன்று மணி நேரம் பள்ளிக் கூடத்தில் இருந்து விட்டு பிறகு ஆடு, மாடு, கோழி முதலியவைகளோடு பழக வேண்டும் என்று கவர்னர் கூறுகிறார். ஆனால், கவர்னரைப் போல் நம் வீட்டுக் குழந்தைகள் ராஜ பவனத்தில் வசிக்கவில்லை. குழந்தைகளும் அவரைப்போல ராஜ பவனத்தில் வசிக்கிறார்கள் என்று அவர் நினைக்கிறாரா ? என்பது தெரியவில்லை.

" அடுத்தபடியாக இந்த திட்டத்தை யார் எதிர்க்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். மாஜி முதல் மந்திரி ஓமந்தூர் ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார் இதை எதிர்க்கிறார். ஆச்சாரியாருடைய ஆத்ம சிநேகிதரும் மாஜி கல்வி

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மந்திரியுமான கனம் சுப்பராயன் அவர்கள் இதை எதிர்க்கிறார். மந்திரி சபையை ஆக்கவும் அழிக்கவும் வல்லமை படைத்த காங்கிரஸ் கட்சித் தலைவர் கனம் காமராஜ நாடார் இதை எதிர்க்கிறார். அது மாத்திரம் அல்ல. சகல கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்களும் இதை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். இவ்வளவு எதிர்ப்பு இருந்தும் கூட ஆச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் பிடிவாதமாக இதைக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார். இன்னும் அவர் தன்னுடைய கொள்கையை மாற்றிக்கொள்ள வில்லை. அவருக்கு நல்ல எண்ணம் இருந்தால் இதை வாபீஸ் வாங்கி இருக்க வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது சகல இடங்களிலும் இதை வாபீஸ் வாங்க வேண்டும் என்று தான் எல்லோரும் மறியல் செய்கிறார்கள். நல்ல ஆட்சிக்குத் தான நாட்டில் ஆதரவு கிடைக்கும். நாட்டில் ராமராஜ்யம் நடக்க வேண்டும். அன்று சோழன ஆட்சி செய்த காலத்தில் ஒரு மாடுகூட மணியை அடித்து தன்னுடைய குறையைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டது. ஆனால் இந்த மாட்டுப்பெட்டிக்காரர்கள் ஆட்சியில் மக்கள்கூட தங்களுடைய குறைகளை சொல்லிக் கொள்ள அனுமதி கிடையாது. அவ்விதம குறைகளைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டால் அதற்கு கண்ணீர் புகையும் தடியடிப் பிரயோகமும் தான் கிடைக்கிறது. என் என்று கேட்டால லேசாகத்தான் அடித்தார்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். லேசாக அடித்தால் மண்டை உடையுமா ? என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். நேற்றைய முன் தினம் முதல் மந்திரி காங்கிரஸ் மகா நாட்டில் என்ன பேசி இருக்கிறார். கல்விக்கும் ரெயிலுக்கும் என்ன சம்பந்தம் என்று கேட்கிறார். நேரு Nonsense என்று சொன்னதற்கு பாடம் கற்பிப்பதற்குத்தான ரயில் நிறுத்தம் செய்தார்கள். கல்வி திட்டத்தை வாபஸ் வாங்க வேண்டுமென்று தான் கனம் ஆச்சாரியார் வீட்டின் முன் மறியல் செய்கிறார்கள். ரயில் நிறுத்தத்திற்கும் கல்விக்கும் என்ன சம்பந்தம் என்கிறார். நேரு பைத்தியக்காரத்தனம் என்று சொன்னார். அதனால் எல்லா இடத்திலும் ரயில் நிறுத்தம் நடந்தது. அதனால் தான் அறிஞர் அண்ணாத்துரை அவர்கள் எல்லா இடங்களிலும் ரயிலை நிறுத்தும்படி ஏற்பாடு செய்தார். இதை காங்கிரஸ் மகா நாட்டில் பேசி குட்டையைக் குழப்பி விட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதைக் கேட்க வேதனையாக இருக்கிறது. நேரு Nonsense என்று சொன்னதற்காகத் தான் ரயில் நிறுத்தம் நடந்தது. மறியல் செய்ததற்காகத் தான் மக்கள் சபை உறுப்பினர் வீராசாமியையும், திராவிடக் கழகத்தின் செயலாளர்குருசாமியையும்சிறைக்கு அனுப்பி இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் சட்டத்தை மீறாமல் மறியல் நடத்தியதற்காகத் தான் அவர்களை சிறைப்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். 24-ம் தேதி பள்ளிக் கூடங்களுக்கு குழந்தைகள் போகவேண்டாம் என்று ஈ. வெ. ரா. பெரியார் சொன்னார். அதற்கு கனம் ஆச்சாரியார் என்ன சொல்லுகிறார்கள் தெரியுமா ? தாடியையும் மீசையையும் காண்பித்து பெரியார் குழந்தைகளை பயமுறுத்துகிறார் என்று சொல்லுகிறார். ஆனால் பெரியார் என்ன விஷ்ணு அவதாரமா எல்லா பள்ளிகள் முன்பும் மறியல் செய்ய. அவர் மறியல் செய்யச் சொல்லி அவர் ஜாதிக் குழப்பத்தை உண்டு பண்ணுகிறார் என்று சொல்லுகிறார். அது வேதனையாக இருக்கிறது. யார் ஜாதிக் குழப்பத்தை உண்டு பண்ணுகிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். தூத்துக்குடி புதுக் கிராமத்தில் நடந்த சம்பவத்திற்கும் தி.மு க.வுக்கும் சம்மந்தப்படுத்த பார்க்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் புதுக் கிராமத்தில் நடைபெற்ற தீச்செயலுக்கும் தி.மு.க.வுக்கும் சம்பந்தமில்லை என்று போலீஸ் அதிகாரி டிப்டி சூப்ரெண்டும் சாட்சியத்தில் விளக்கமாக கூறினார். அக்ரகார தெருக்களில் ராஜாஜி தான் ஜாதிக் குழப்பத்தை உண்டு பண்ணி இருக்கிறாரேயொழிய வேறு ஒருவரும் இல்லை என்பதைச் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். 24-ம் தேதி ஒவ்வொரு பிராமணர்கள் தெருக்களிலும் முதல் மந்திரிதான் போலீஸ்காரர்களை நிறுத்தி வைத்தார். அவர் தான் ஜாதிக் குழப்பத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்து அதை சம்பந்தப்படுத்துகிறார். ஆச்சாரியார் தான் அக்கிரகாரத்திற்கு முதல் நெம்பர் எதிரி, திராவிட இயக்கம் இல்லை. இந்த நாட்டில் தான் இம்மாதிரியெல்லாம் நடைபெறுகிறது. ஜாதிக் குழப்பத்தை திராவிடர்கள் விரும்பவில்லை. சட்டத்தை மீறாமலும் நியாயமான முறையிலும் தான் மறியல் நடத்துகிறார்கள். ஆகவே மறியல் செய்வது சட்ட விரோதம் இல்லை. காந்தி-இர்வின் உடன்படிக்கையின்படி மறியல் செய்வது சட்ட விரோதம் இல்லை என்று முடிவாகி இருந்து அப்படியே பழைய சரித்திரமும் இருக்கிறது என்பதைச் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

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அதனால் தான் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் ஜவுளிக்கடை முன்னிலையிலும் கள்ளுக் கடை முன்னிலையிலும் மறியல் செய்தார்கள். அவ்விதம் மறியல் செய்து தங்களுடைய அதிருப்தியை தெரிவித்தார்கள். அதைப் போலவே இப்பொழுது இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டத்திற்கு அதிருப்தியைக் காட்டவேதான் மறியல் செய்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே இந்தக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தை உடனே வாபஸ் வாங்க வேண்டும். இதற்கு ஒரு உதாரணம் சொல்வதுண்டு. ஒரு அரசன் அழகாக இருந்தால் நல்லாட்சி செய்தால் அவன் வெளியே வரும்போது மக்கள் அவனைப் பார்க்கலாம் என்று கட்டளையிடுவார்கள். ஆனால் நல்லாட்சி நடத்தாவிலும் அரசன் குஷ்டமாக இருந்தாலும் அவனை மக்கள் பார்க்கக் கூடாது என்பதற்காக அவன் வெளியில் பவனி வரும்போது மக்கள் அவனைப் பார்க்க வெளியே வரக்கூடாது என்று உத்தரவிடுவான். அதைப் போலிருக்கிறது இப்பொழுது நடப்பது. நல்லாட்சியாக இருந்தால் இவைகளெல்லாம் நடப்பானேன். நமது ஆட்சிக்கு குஷ்டம் பிடித்திருக்கிறது. ஆகவே இப்பொழுது போடப்படும் திட்டங்கள் மக்களை பாதிக்கும் அளவில் இருக்கிறது. அதனால் தான் மக்களை அருகில் வரவேண்டாமென்று ராஜாஜி சொல்லுகிறார், பயப்படுகிறார். ஆகவே இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டத்தை உடனே வாபீஸ் வாங்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது ஆறு மணி நேரம் படிக்கும் பொழுதே குழந்தைகள் முன்னுக்கு வர முடியவில்லை. இன்னும் மூன்று மணி நேரம் என்று வைத்து விட்டால் எந்த அளவில் குழந்தைகள் முன்னேற்றமடைய முடியும் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும்.

" மற்றும் தகப்பனுடைய தொழிலைக் கற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று இருக்கிறது. இந்த சுதந்திர நாட்டில் தகப்பன் கலெக்டராக இருந்தால் மகனும் கலெக்டராக வரவேண்டும் என்றும், ஜட்ஜாக இருந்தால் மகனும் ஜட்ஜாக வர வேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணமும் இருப்பது சகஜம் தானே. பிறகு வண்ணான் குழந்தைகள் வண்ணாரத் தொழிலைத்தான் செய்ய வேண்டியது என்பதிலும், க்ஷவரகன் மகன் க்ஷவரத் தொழிலைத் தான் செய்து கொண்டிருக்க வேண்டுமென்பதிலும் என்ன நியாயம் இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே தகப்பன் கீழ் தொழில் செய்தால் அவன் மகன் முன்னேற்றமடையவே முடியாது. குழந்தைகள் ஆறு மணி நேரம் சிறையில் இருக்க முடியாது. இப்பொழுது மூன்று மணி நேரம் தொழில் பயிலவேண்டும் என்றிருக்கிறது. இதனால் தொழிலில் முன்னேற்றமடைந்து விடும் என்று கனம் ஆச்சாரியார் சொல்லுகிறார். எந்த விதத்தில் என்று கேட்க நான் ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டம் பொருளாதாரத்தை வெகுவாக பாதிக்கும். மக்களுடைய சராசரி வருமானம் வருஷத்திற்கு ரூ. 250 தான். இந்த வருமானத்தில் கனம் ஆச்சாரியார் சொல்லுகிறபடி தொழிலில் முன்னேற்றமடைய முடியுமா என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். எந்த நிலைமையில் முன்னேற்றமடைய முடியும் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். க்ஷவரகன் குழந்தைக்கு க்ஷவரம் செய்ய வருமா என்பதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். கனம் ஆச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் தான் க்ஷவரம் செய்து கொண்டு பரிசோதனை செய்து பார்க்கவேண்டும். (சிரிப்பு.) வண்ணான் குழந்தை அழுக்கை சரியாக வெளுத்து வரத் தெரியுமா என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே தகப்பன் தொழிலை மகன் கற்றுக் கொள்ள முடியும் என்பது சரியல்ல. ஆகவே இந்த திட்டத்தினால் தொழிலாளர்கள் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்படுவார்கள் என்பதை நான் கனம் ஆச்சாரியார் அவர்களுக்கு மிகப் பணிவுடன் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இந்த திட்டத்தில் அக்ரகாரம் என்ன வேலை செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதையே சொல்லவில்லை. அவர்கள் கோவிலில் மணி அடிக்க வேண்டுமா ? அவர்கள் மத்திய ஆசியாவிலிருந்து ஆடுமாடுகளை ஓட்டி வந்தவர்கள் தானே. ஆடு மாடுகளை ஓட்டி வந்து இங்கு குடியேறினவர்கள் தானே.

" தமிழ்நாட்டிலுள்ள மக்கள் இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டத்தை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். அரசியல் கட்சிகள் எதிர்க்கின்றன. அவர்களின் பிரதிநிதிகளாகிய நாங்கள் எதிர்க்கின்றோம். பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் பாடம் போதிக்கும் ஆசிரியர்கள் எதிர்க்கின்றார்கள். காமராஜர் எதிர்க்கின்றார். ஓமந்தூரார் எதிர்க்கின்றார். இப்படி எல்லோரும் ஒருமுகமாக எதிர்க்கும்போது எதிர்ப்பவர்களையெல்லாம் பித்தலாட்டக்காரர்கள் என்று குற்றம் சாட்டுகிறார் நமது முதல் மந்திரி, ஆச்சாரியார். ஆனால் அவர் திட்டத்தை குழந்தைகள் வரவேற்

[Sri A. Govindaswami Nayagar] [29th July 1953

கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறார். இந்தத் திட்டத்தை எந்தக் குழந்தைதான் வரவேற்காது என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? மூன்று மணி நேரப்படிப்பு போக பாக்கியுள்ள நேரத்தில் அவர்கள் கோலி விளையாடு வார்கள். நாகை மரத்தில் ஏறுவார்கள். கிணற்றில் விழுந்து சாவார்கள். காலையிலேயே தோட்டம் துறவுக்குப் போய்விடுகின்ற உழைப்பாளிகள், விவசாயிகள் தங்கள் குழந்தைகள் என்ன பண்ணிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்று கண்டார்கள். நேற்றைய தினம் ஒரு சம்பவம் நிகழ்ந்திருக்கிறது. பெண்ணாத்தூர் என்ற கிராமத்தில் இரண்டு குழந்தைகள் 6, 7 வயது உள்ளவர்கள் கிணற்றில் விழுந்து இறந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டம் குழந்தைகளை பலியிடுவதற்காக வந்த கல்விதிட்டமாகும். குழந்தைகளை உருப்படாமல் அடித்து, வர்ணாசிரம திட்டத்தை நாட்டில் நிலை நாட்டுவதற்காக கனம் ஆச்சாரியரால் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நேற்றைய தினம் ஆந்திர மசோதாவின் மீது வோட்டு எடுக்கையில் தமிழ்நாடு கம்யூனிஸ்டு கட்சி மெம்பர்கள் துரோகமாக ஆந்திரர்களுக்குச் சாதகமாக வோட்டுப்போட்டு விட்டார்கள் என்று நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் குற்றம் சாட்டினார். ஆனால் மக்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் விரோதமாக, தமிழ்நாட்டிலுள்ள மாணவர்களுக்கு எல்லாம் விரோதமாக, ஜனநாயகத்திற்கு விரோதமாக, கனம் ஆச்சாரியரால் கொண்டுவரப்படும் திட்டம் தமிழ்நாட்டுக்கே துரோகம் செய்விப்பதாக ஆகாதா. ஆகவே இந்த திட்டத்தை வாபஸ் வாங்கிக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். வாபஸ் வாங்கும் வரை ஆச்சாரியாரின வீட்டிற்கு முன்னால் மறியல் செய்வது என்று தினம் தினமும் 50, 60 தோழர்கள் மறியல் செய்து சிறைக்குச் சென்று கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை வைத்துக்கொள்ள சிறையில் இடமில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு உணவு அளிக்க வசதி கிடையாது. கனம் மந்திரி மாணிக்கவேலரிடம் சென்று முறையிடச் சென்ற தோழர்கள் போகும் வழியிலேயே கைது செய்யப்பட்டு விட்டார்கள். ஆச்சாரியாரின் வீட்டுக்கு முன்னால் மறியல் செய்யப் போகும் தோழர்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் வீட்டுக்கு 7 பர்லாங் தூரத்திலேயே சம்பந்தி உபசாரம் செய்வதுபோல போலீசாரால் அழைத்துச் செல்லப்படுகிறார்கள். கனம் மந்திரிகளின் வீட்டில் போய் மறியல் செய்யக் கூடவா உரிமை கிடையாது இந்த ஜனநாயக நாட்டில். ஜனநாயக முறையில் நாட்டை ஆளுகின்ற ஆச்சாரியாரின் வீட்டிற்கு முன்னால் மறியல் செய்யக் கூடவா உரிமை கிடையாது. தப்பு, தப்பு. தவறாகச் சொல்லி விட்டேன். ஆச்சாரியாருக்கும் ஜனநாயகத்திற்கும் என்ன சம்பந்தம். அவர் ஜனநாயக முறையிலா நாட்டை ஆளுவதற்கு முன் வந்தார். கவர்னரின் நியமனத்தை பண்ணிக்கொண்டு அவர் தான் கொல்லைப்புற வழியாக அரசியல் அதிகாரத்தைக் கைப்பற்றிக் கொண்டு விட்டாரே. அவரிடம் ஜனநாயகத்தைப் பற்றி பேசுவதை விட, நீங்கள் எப்படி வேண்டுமென்றாலும் போங்கள். எங்கள் குழந்தையின் தலையில் மாத்திரம் கல்லைத் தூக்கிப் போடாதீர்கள் என்று நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இந்தக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தை நீங்கள் வாபஸ் வாங்காவிட்டால் நாங்கள் சும்மா ஓய்ந்திருக்கப் போவதில்லை. எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் வரி கொடா இயக்கத்தை நாங்கள் உடனடியாக ஆரம்பிக்கப் போகிறோம். அது வெற்றியடையும். தற்போது நடந்து கொண்டிருப்பது போல இனிமேல் மந்திரிகள் பவனி வரமுடியாது. ஆசிரியர்கள் எல்லோரும் சர்க்காருக்கு விரோதமாக கிளர்ச்சி செய்யப்போகிறார்கள் என்று நான் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இந்தத் கல்வித்திட்டத்தை நல்லது என்று சொன்னால் கனம் ஆச்சாரியார் தனது மந்திரி பதவியை ராஜிநாமா செய்யட்டும். நானும் செய்கிறேன். இருவரும் தேர்தலுக்கு நிற்போம். இக்கல்வித் திட்டம் ரொம்பவும் நல்லது என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வோட்டு வாங்கி வெற்றி பெற்று அவர் திரும்பவும் பதவிக்கு வருவாரா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? ஆகவே உடனடியாக இந்தக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தை வாபஸ் வாங்கவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் மக்கள் கிளர்ச்சியின் மூலம் இந்த சர்க்காரை மாற்றியமைக்கும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

10-50 a.m. SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the action of the Government in having introduced the modified

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scheme of elementary education has created a stir in the minds of the people at large. After the scheme was introduced, not only in towns but also in villages, people had been taking out processions as a protest against the introduction of this scheme. They opposed the modified scheme of elementary education. The chief idea is to know how the scheme works in the villages. Before we could go into the merits of the scheme, the scheme was brought into force. It is working now. I do not know whether instructions have been issued to teachers and managements. So many circulars have been prepared and issued. We do not know which circular was prepared and sent and on what date. I take it that these circulars have been prepared only two days back.''

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—'' Sir, on a point of information. The scheme was set out in some circulars very early in June.''

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—'' Sir, it may be some other circulars, and not the circular that I am now referring to. There is no date in the circular that I refer to.''

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—'' Sir, I wish to correct a wrong impression. Details of the scheme were issued in a circular early in June. That circular has been reprinted. I am sorry that no date is given in the circular reprinted. This is a mistake.''

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—'' I am glad that the Hon. Minister is pleased to say that one circular was issued early in June and the reprint does not contain the date of the circular. My point is that so many circulars have been issued. We are asked to go through them. We studied them. Sir, everybody knows that the scheme is that of the Chief Minister. Because, in the circular he says that he has got the help of the Education Minister and the Director of Public Instruction. So, I take it that the scheme is that of the Chief Minister. After the introduction of the new scheme, the Chief Minister has delivered very many speeches in very many places. The intention of his scheme is well-known. My appeal to him is that he need not take so much time as one hour to reply. I know that the qualification for a Chief Minister is not to yield to any agitation at any time. To people on his side, he need not yield. When we on this side of the House appeal to him to allow us to have some say on the scheme, I hope the Chief Minister will agree. The Education Minister has said so much about this scheme. I appeal to the Chief Minister not to speak for long on this scheme, because the scheme is already in the field. The time that will be taken by the Chief Minister will thus be utilised by Members on the Opposition side.

" Now I come to the scheme itself. Much agitation is going on in the State. It may be said that the agitation is due to the activities of the Dravida Kazhagam or Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. They are agitating on the political issue or communal issue. Leave that alone. It is said that this scheme is the result of a long cherished desire in the country for a change in the scheme of elementary education. Mahatma Gandhi's name has been dragged into this scheme. There is need for basic education, and so the element of basic education is there. I find from the circular that it is quite different from basic education. Everybody will admit that the scheme that has been introduced now has nothing to do with basic education. Some aspect of basic education may be there. Only in consideration of the aspect that some children are allowed to go out of the school, it can be said that it has got something to do with basic education. The shift system has been in vogue. The Education Minister said that this scheme was quite different from the shift system. The circular issued already is different from the shift system which was hitherto permitted in schools. The new elementary education scheme has nothing to do with the shift system, and it has got nothing to do with basic education."

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Director of Public Instruction says that the old shift system was $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours or 4 hours. That is quite different from the present scheme."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—" My objection is that there is no point in dragging Mahatma Gandhi's name under cover of Basic Education and shift system. There was no opposition to the shift system. But the present education scheme has nothing to do with basic education and nothing to do with the shift system. On the Government side they give their explanations. On this side, it may be a political and communal organization taking advantage of the situation. Let alone all these things. Let us examine the merits and demerits of the scheme. Three salient points are given in the circular. The three items are, (1) children will be kept inside the school for only three hours a day, (2) there will be two sessions of three hours each per day, and (3) the children will be given back into the lap of the home, the village and the community during rest of the day.

11 a.m. " These are the three points mentioned in the circular that has been prepared by experts, I am told. Now, let us examine these three points. Let me first take up the third point that the children will be given back into the lap of the home. Sir, what is actually happening in the villages? We can write so many things on paper. But what is taking place in the village in practice? Taking the Madras State as a whole, most of the people are agriculturists. The Government themselves admit in the circular that opposition may come from the middle and upper class people. That is because they themselves are not doing any work.

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So, their children during the out-of-school hours will not have the opportunity of learning anything. I shall just read the relevant portion from the circular—

'Some opposition is to be expected from the middle and upper middle class parents who are not generally employed in productive and manual occupations. But parents from the lower middle and poorer classes are sure to welcome the scheme.'

So the intention of the Government is to give some benefit to lower middle and poorer classes. That means the scheme is not of any use to the middle and upper middle class people. Let us examine the position of the poor and lower middle classes. To take, for instance, an agriculturist, what is his function? I can very confidently speak about it because I am an agriculturist myself. I know ploughing. Till I entered college, I was actually ploughing the field. So, I know what is meant by ploughing. The field is not very near the home. It is in some distant place. To reach the field one must pass through channels and various bunds. Early morning at 5 o'clock the agriculturist goes to the field. Now, is it the intention of the Government to wake up these young children at 5 a.m. so that they may follow their father to the field? Then, what is the agriculturist's wife doing? At about 8 a.m. she takes to the field food for her husband. She goes there at 8 a.m. passing through all channels. Meanwhile, when the boy is allowed to go away after three hours' study in the school, he will have to go to the mother who is elsewhere and also the father who is elsewhere, passing through so many channels. If, on the other hand, the child accompanies the mother, it will be a hindrance to her when she is carrying the food for her husband. Further, if the child is taken to the field when ploughing is actually going on, it will be a hindrance to the parents, because they will have to look after the child. Then, what will happen to the child during the out-of-school hours? The scheme says that opportunity is given to the young mind to observe things, and to observe ploughing. What is the meaning of saying that a 5-year old child will observe the ploughing? In effect, the parents will not be allowed to devote much time to the art of ploughing. That will be the net result. Then, all the year round the agriculturist does not have any work. So, in what way is the agriculturist benefited? In what way does the child stand to benefit? Let alone the agriculturist. We will take a blacksmith. There may be one such family in a village and even for that one family there will not be enough work. For instance, some of the agriculturist M.L.As. here know that the agriculturist has to use a spade. But the blacksmith, when he prepares a spade, is not able to find a market for his product. So, day by day he becomes an unemployed man in the village. Then, take the potter. How far is his profession popular? Even in villages people have begun to purchase aluminium jars. So, the potter is unemployed now. Take the carpenter. He does not get employment. Sometimes he has to go a few miles off to find a job. Is it the intention of the Government to send the boy, after three hours' study in the school, to his parents to learn some work? Originally, it was said that the intention of the Government was

to enable the boy to go and learn the work of the parents. Now, they have modified it by saying that it need not be the work or profession of the parents, but that the child can go and learn the work of any profession he likes.

" Take again arts and crafts In a particular village it is assumed that there may be a craftsman to teach all young children going to him. That seems to be the argument in so many circulars that have been supplied to us, as if the craftsman has got sufficient employment in the village. The intention of the Government seems to be to make these children take to one profession, which is a very popular profession in the country, namely, the begging profession. All artisans are becoming beggars now. Now all these children also will be learning the art of begging and will be becoming beggars. Throughout the State young children are begging at bus-stands and in trains also, because parents are unable to maintain them. So, the effect of the scheme will be that so many children will be made expert beggars in course of time. The third point made in the circular that the children could learn some work in the out-of-school hours will not help them. It will only spoil the future of the children."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member has already taken 14 minutes. There is only one more minute for him."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—" The Hon. Minister interrupted me and so, I may be given four more minutes."

MR. SPEAKER :—" No, only one more minute will be given."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—" Then it is said—

'The pupils will be divided into two batches. One batch will attend the morning session on one day and the afternoon session on the next day.'

So, out of 30 hours the boy will be in the school for 3 hours. For 27 hours the boy will be out of school. What will they do during that period? I have some experience about it. But there are some bachelors and unmarried people also who may not have had the opportunity of educating children. They may not realise the situation. But I know how children are educated. Even with 5-hour period all the subjects cannot be taught. Even during the 5 hours, certain latitude must be given to the young children to play now and then. Certain things have to be repeated again and again so that the point may be grasped by the young mind. Now, under the new education scheme, within three hours all the subjects which were till now taught in five hours will have to be taught. That will only spoil the mind of the young children.

" It is said that the children will be kept inside the school only for three hours. In the three-hour period the teachers are put to much hardship. One argument advanced by the Government is that by having two sessions the number of children going to school will be greater . "

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MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member's time is up. Hon Member Sri Jeevanandam will now speak."

SRI P. JEEVANANDAM :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது சர்க்காரால் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிற இந்த புதிய கல்வித் திட்டத்தை உடனடியாக வாபஸ் வாங்கவேண்டுமென்று கூறுவதற்காக நான் நிற்கின்றேன், 11-10 a.m.

" ஒன்று. இந்தத் திட்டம் கனம் ராஜாஜியால் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டது. ஆகவே இது நல்லதொரு திட்டமாகத்தான் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்தை மனதில வைத்துக்கொள்ளாமல், கருத்தில் கொள்ளாமல், கட்சிப் பிரச்சினைக்கே இதில் இடம் கொடுக்காமல், இந்த ராஜ்ய மக்களின் பிரச்னையை, இந்த ராஜ்யத்தின் வருங்காலப் பிரச்னையை, இந்த ராஜ்ய சமுதாயத்தின் பிரச்னையை மனதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டுப் பார்த்தால் இந்த பிரச்னைகளுக்கெல்லாம் நேர் விரோதமான முறையில்தான் இந்தக் கல்வித் திட்டம் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்பதை சபையிலுள்ளோர் எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளலாம். சர்க்கார் தரப்பில் இருக்கிறவர்களும் சரி இதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஒரு சாதாரண பிரச்னையை, திருத்தத்தைக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்றால்கூட ஜனநாயக உலகத்தில் மக்களுக்குப் போதுமான சாவகாசம் கொடுத்து, அவர்களின் அபிப்பிராயத்தைப் பிரதிபலிக்கின்ற மக்களின் பிரதிநிதிகளாகிய எம். எல். ஏ. க்கள் அடங்கிய சபையில் அந்தத் திட்டத்தை பரிசீலனை செய்து கடைசியில் சபையின் முடிவுப்படி நடக்கவேண்டியிருக்க அப்படி எதுவும் இந்தக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தைக்கொண்டு வரும்போது செய்யப்படவில்லை. உலக இயல்புக்குப் புறம்பான வழியில் இந்தக் கல்வித் திட்டம் மக்களிடையே புகுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மக்களின் மனப் போக்குப்படி நடப்பதே ஜனநாயகம். அதுதான் ஜனநாயகத்தின் அழகு என்பது நம் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம் அதை எல்லாம் விட்டுவிட்டு கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் இந்தக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தை அவசரம் அவசரமாகத் தயார் செய்து சபையைக் கலந்துகொள்ளாமலேயே உடனடியாக அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வந்தார். இப்பொழுது நடக்கிறது சட்டசபை. ஆனால் போன மாதம் 18-ந்தேதியே அமுலுக்கு வந்து விட்டது அந்தத் திட்டம். இதற்கு முன்னால், மக்களுக்கு முன்னால், பலதரப்பட்ட கட்சிகளுக்கு முன்னால், கல்விமான்களுக்கு முன்னால, பெற்றோர்களுக்கு முன்னால், சமுதாய அறிஞர்களுக்கு முன்னால், இந்த சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு முன்னால், எந்தப் புதிய திட்டமும் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்படாமல் இப்படி ஒரே அடியாகக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டது கிடையாது. இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டம் எவ்வளவு அநீதமான முறையில், எவ்வளவு ஜனநாயகத்திற்கு விரோதமான முறையில் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை சபையிலுள்ளோர் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே முதற்படியில் இந்த திட்டத்தை சபையோரைக் கலந்துக்கொள்ளாமல் கொண்டு வந்தது பெரிய தப்பாகும். இதை யில்லையென்று யாரும் மறுக்கமுடியாது. ஆனால் கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் ஜனநாயக முறையில்தான் இந்தச் சபையின் தலைவராக வரவில்லையே. அவர் மந்திரி பதவிக்கு வந்தது கொல்லைப்புற வழியில்தானே, ஆகவே அவர் சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களைக் கலந்துக் கொண்டு செய்யவேண்டுமெனறு சொல்வதும் சரியில்லை. மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படாமல், கவுன்ஸில் நாமினேஷன்படி வந்ததினால், எதை வேண்டுமானாலும் செய்யலாம். இஷ்டப்படி செய்யலாம் என்று எண்ணினால் அது ரொம்பவும் தப்பாகும், அதுவும். ' நாட்டில் அராஜக நிலைமை இருந்ததைப் போக்க ராமதூதன் போல ஆச்சாரியார் வந்து சேர்ந்தார் அவர் வந்திராவிட்டால் மந்திரி சபை அமைந்திருக்குமா ? காங்கிரஸ் கட்சி பதவிக்கு வந்திருக்குமா ? ஆகவே அப்படிப்பட்ட ஒருவர் ஒரு திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவரும்போது அதை எதிர்ப்பது சரியல்ல ', என்று சிலர் எண்ணுகிறார்கள் அதற்காக சபையைக் கலந்து கொள்ளாமலேயே எதை வேண்டுமானாலும் அவர் செய்து விடலாமா ? அதுதான் ஜனநாயகமா? சபையில் அந்தப் பக்கத்தில் இருப்பவர்களையும், இந்தப் பக்கத்தில் இருப்பவர்களையும் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்

[Sri P. Jeevanandam] [29th July 1953

கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்தப் புதிய கல்வி திட்டத்தைக்கொண்டு வரும்போது, சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களைக் கலந்து கொள்ளவில்லை. அறிஞர்களைக் கலந்துக் கொள்ளவில்லை. ஏதோ என்னமோ, தனக்கு 40, 50 வருஷங்களாகவே சிந்தனையில் இந்த எண்ணம் உருவாகி இருந்தது. ஆகவே கொண்டுவந்தேன் என்று அவர் சொல்லுவது சரியா என்பதை சபையோர் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். கனம் ராஜாஜியின் கல்வி திட்டதிற்கு மாறாக காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களே அபிப்பிராயப்படுகிறார்கள். காங்கிரஸ் தலைவர் காமராஜர் அபிப்பிராயப்படுகிறார். எப்பொழுதும் ரொம்பவும் நிதானமாக எழுதக்கூடிய ஹிந்து பத்திரிகை கூட இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டம் சரியானது அல்ல என்று அபிப்பிராயம் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறது. இப்படி பல துறைகளிலிருந்தும், பல தரப்பிலிருந்தும் எதிர்ப்புகள் வந்துக்கொண்டே யிருக்கும்போது எதற்காக இந்த திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்றுதான் நான் கேட்கிறேன். கனம் ராஜாஜியைவிட கல்வித்துறையில் மிகவும் அனுபவமும், ஆராய்ச்சியும் மிககவர்கள் எல்லோரும் இதை எதிர்க்கும்போது கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் இதில் என்ன நன்மை வந்துவிடப்போகிறதென்று கருதுகிறார்கள் என்றுதான் எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. ஏற்கெனவே ஆசிரியர்கள் தங்களுக்குச் சம்பளம் போதவில்லையென்று கிளர்ச்சி செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி இருக்கும்போது அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைக்கு மிகவும் குறைந்த சம்பளம் கூட உயர்த்திக் கொடுக்கக் கூட வராத இந்த சர்க்கார் இப்பொழுது அவர்கள் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கும் வேலை நேரத்தை அதிகப்படுத்த வருகிறது. அதை அவர்கள் எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். யார் எப்படி எதிர்த்தாலும், இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டத்தை அமுல் நடத்தியே தீருவேன் என்று ராஜாஜி பிடிவாதமாக நிறைவேற்றுவதன் காரணம் என்ன ? ஆந்திரா பிரிந்துவிட்டால் தான் பதவியில் இருக்க முடியாது. ஆகவே காமராஜர் எதிர்த்தாலும், ஓமந்தூரார் எதிர்த்தாலும் இதைக்கொண்டு வந்துவிட வேண்டுமென்றே தான் அவர் இதைக் கொண்டுவருகிறாரென்று கருதவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. எங்களைக் காட்டிலும் காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியில் இருப்பவர்கள் பலமாக இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டத்தை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள் என்றால் இந்தக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தில் அப்படி என்ன தான் நன்மை இருக்கிறதென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன் ? நேற்றையதினம் ஒரு காங்கிரஸ் எம். எல். ஏ. என்னிடம் வந்து சொன்னார். " நீங்கள் உங்கள் கட்சியின் சார்பில் ஒரு கமிட்டியின் பரிசீலனைக்கு விட வேண்டுமென்று தானே திருத்தம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறீர்கள். நீங்கள் அப்படி திருத்தம் கொண்டு வந்தால் நாங்கள் அதை ஆதரிக்கிறோம் " என்பதாக அவர் என்னிடம் பேசும்பொழுது சொன்னார். அவர் பெயரை சொல்லவிரும்பவில்லை. ஆனால் இன்றையதினம் அவர் கட்சிக் கட்டுப்பாட்டை மீறி எங்களுக்கு வோட்டுப் போடுவாரா என்று நான் நான் கேட்கிறேன். இன்று காலைப் பத்திரிகையில்தான் பார்த்தேன். காங்கிரஸ் பார்டி கூடி இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டத்திற்கு ஏகோபித்த ஆதரவைக் கொடுப்பது என்பதாக முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறதாக. ஆகவே கல்வி திட்டத்தில் அபிப்பிராய பேதம் இருந்தாலும் கூட ராஜாஜியின் ஆட்சி பலவீனப்பட்டால், காங்கிரஸின் பலம் பலவீனப்பட்டு விடுமென்றுதான் இந்த முடிவை அவர்கள் எடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நாம் எண்ணவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே நிர்வாகக் கமிட்டியில் எதிர்த்துப் பேசின பலபேர்கள்கூட இன்றையதினம் இதை சபையில் ஆதரிக்கத்தான் போகிறார்கள். மக்களின் நலனை அவர்கள் முதன்மையாகக் கருதியிருந்தால் இப்படி அவர்கள் செய்வார்களா என்று நாம் பார்க்கவேண்டும். கட்சியின் நலன் அவர்களுக்கு மக்களின் நலனை விடப் பெரியதாக இருக்கிறது என்பதை இங்கே பார்க்கிறோம். ஆனால் கம்யூனிஸ்டு கட்சி அப்படியல்ல. சட்டசபைக்கு வெளியிலும் சரி, உள்ளேயும் சரி மக்களின் நலனைக் கருத்தில் கொண்டே போராடும். போராட்டத்தை நடத்தும் மக்களின் நலனை கருத்தில் கொண்டு இந்த திட்டத்திற்குள் ஆராய்ந்து பார்க்கும்போது இந்த திட்டம் மக்களுக்கு எந்தவிதத்தில் நன்மை பயக்கப் போகிறதென்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் சொல்லுகிறார், இப்பொழுது 80 மாணவர்கள் படித்தால் புதிய கல்வித் திட்டப்படி இன்னொரு 80 மாணவர்கள் படிப்பதற்கு அதே பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் இந்த திட்டம் வசதியளிக்கிறதென்று. மேலும் புதிய ஆசிரியர்களை நியமிக்கவும் வசதி கிடையாது. கட்டடம் கிடையாது.

29th July 1953] [Sri P. Jeevanandam]

சர்க்காரிடத்தில் போதுமான பணமும் கிடையாது. ஆகவே இந்த திட்டத்தினால் அவைகளை சமாளிக்க முடியும் என்பதோடு நிற்கவில்லை. காலையில் பள்ளிபோன மாணவன் மாலையில் தொழிற்கல்வி கற்றுக் கொள்ள வசதி ஏற்படுகிறதென்றும் சொல்லுகிறார். 7 வயதிலிருந்து 11 வயதிற்குள் இருக்கின்ற இளம் மாணவனுக்கு எந்தத் தொழிற் கல்வியை கற்றுக்கொள்ள வசதி ஏற்படுமென்றுதான் நான் கேட்கிறேன். சின்னஞ் சிறுகுழந்தைகள் தொழில் கற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியுமா? நமது மாகாணத்தில் இரண்டாயிரம் தொழிற்கல்வி பாடசாலைகள் தான் இருகின்றன ஆகவே இவைகளில் எல்லோருக்கும் தொழற்கல்வி போதிக்க முடியாது. ஆகவே இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டத்தின் மூலம் தொழிற்கல்வியைப் பரப்ப முடியுமென்று கனம் ராஜாஜி சொல்வது வெறும் கற்பனையாக முடியுமே தவிர நடைமுறையில் எந்தவிதமான பலனையும் நிச்சயமாக அளிக்காது. 12 வயதிற்கு உள்பட்ட எந்த மாணவனும் எந்தத் தொழிலையும் கற்றுக் கொள்ளுவான் என்ற நம்பிக்கை எங்களுக்கு கொஞ்சம் கூட கிடையாது. தொழிற்கல்வியைப் பிணைத்து, படிப்பு நேரததையும் குறைத்திருப்பதால், தற்பொழுது எண்பது மாணவர்களாவது படித்து முன்னேறுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் 160 மாணவர்கள் படித்து முன்னேறமுடியும் என்று சர்க்கார் எண்ணுகிறதே அதில் ஒரு சில மாணவர்கள் கூட முன்னேற முடியா தென்ற நாங்கள் கருதுகிறோம். பள்ளிக்கூட நேரம் குறைந்து போவதால் மாணவர்கள் ரொம்பவும் விளையாட்டு புத்தியாகவே போய்விடுவார்கள். மேலும குறைந்த காலத்தில் அதிக பாடத்தை போதிப்பதால் போதிக்கப் படுபவைகளையும் கூட அவர்களால் கற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியாதென்பதும் உண்மை. இன்றையதினம் கிராமாந்திரங்களில் காணப்படும் வறுமையின் காரணமாகத்தான் பல மாணவர்கள் பள்ளிக்குப் போகமுடியவில்லை. மேலும இந்த புதிய கல்வி திட்டத்தால் ஆசிரியர்களின நிலைமை இன்னமும் மோசமாகப் போகிறது. ஆசிரியர்களின் நிலைமையையும சர்க்கார் உயர்த்துவதற்கு முன் வரவில்லை. மாணவர்களுக்கு பள்ளிக்கூடம் சிறைச் சாலையாக இருக்கக் கூடாதென்பதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறோம். பழைய கல்வி திட்டத்தினால் நாட்டுக்கு எவ்விதமான நன்மையும் கிடையாதென் பதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறோம். ஆனால் புதிய கல்வி திட்டத்தினால் அந்தக் குறைகள் எதுவும் போக்கடிக்கப் படாததோடு இன்னும் பல குறைகளும் உண்டாவதற்கு வசதிதான் அளிக்கிறது. இன்றையதினம் மாணவர்கள் பெற்றோர் தொழிலைச் செய்யலாம் என்னும்போது பெற்றோர்களே தொழில் இன்றி நாட்டை விட்டு சாப்பாட்டுக்கு வசதியின்றி வெளியேறிக் கொண்டிருக் கிறார்கள் என்பதையும் நாம் மறந்துவிடக்கூடாது. நாட்டில் தாண்டவ மாடும் பஞ்சத்தையும், வேலையில்லாத் திண்டாட்டத்தையும் போக்கடிப்ப தற்கு வராமல் இந்த சர்க்கார் ஏதோ பெரிய நன்மை தரப் போவதாகக் கருதி இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்திருப்பதை நாங்கள் எதிர்க்கிறோம். ஆசிரியர்கள் எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். மக்கள் வெறுக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே பலதுறையிலும் எதிர்ப்பு இருக்கும்போது கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச் சாரியார் ஜனநாயகத்திற்குப் புறம்பாக இதைக் கொண்டுவந்து அமுல் நடத்துவது ரொம்பவும் அநீதியானது. அக்கிரமமானது. ஆகவே இதை உடனடியாக வாபஸ் வாங்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

Dr. K. B. Menon :—"Sir, there is a virulent and violent opposition to the scheme and that makes one analyse the reason for the same. To say that there has been an injection of politics into the discussion and that heat is roused exclusively on account of that is simplifying the issue. I feel that the virulent opposition was largely due to the way in which the scheme was introduced. It was pounced on the nation overnight. Leaflets may have been issued, but I am quite sure that neither the House nor the people outside were aware that such a scheme was going to be introduced. The scheme has been introduced in an undemocratic 11-25 a.m.

way. The Chief Minister seems to believe in individual inspiration and timeold methods. He should remember that we are living in a democratic age in which thinking is done on a mass scale and action is taken also on a mass scale. He should have taken the House into confidence. He should have taken the people into confidence. He should have consulted experts. He should have referred the matter to a Committee. He should have introduced the scheme in selected places and after watching the results, he should have introduced it on a State-wide basis. The fact that it was not done so is perhaps one of the reasons for the violent and virulent opposition to this scheme. It is not claimed by the Hon. Chief Minister in the literature circulated to us that according to Article 45 of the Constitution only this scheme has been introduced. This article says that within ten years, all the children of school-going age should be given compulsory education. It is stated that according to the existing system, about 50 per cent of the children of school-going age are going without education. If that is the only objective of the scheme, then the criticism of the scheme would have come in a very different way. But that is not the claim that is made here. A different claim is made in the literature supplied to us. It is stated that we are really on the brink of a historic change. It is not really a change of the educational practice. It is a change in the whole of our life and so to say in our progress. When such tall claims are made, we are sceptical about them. We are not certain in what direction the next move of the Government will be. That is another reason for the opposition against this scheme. I do admit that education should be kept above politics. I do admit that it is a technical subject. I also admit that education is a subject that touches the nation at vital points, and so it should be very carefully and very guardedly discussed and decisions taken on it.

" Coming to the technical side of this question, one of the claims made is that the school hours will be cut by half as the children will be in school only for three hours, and in the remaining three hours they will be provided with some useful work. I ask, what is the quality of the present-day education? In my opinion, ' no education ' is better than defective education, which will give a bad kick. There should not be any adulteration in education. One must be very careful to see that education is not adultered or lowered in quality.

11-30 a.m. " The second point that I wish to urge is about the reduction in the number of hours of work. The Chief Minister claims that the remaining period of time may be used for craft education. I do not believe in children of tender ages of five and six being given craft education. I believe that at that tender age the child is accustomed only to play and it is for play that the child longs. So, it is detrimental to the growth of the child's mental capacity if it is related to an occupation. Relating a child to an occupation at that tender age seems to me to be very unwise from pure educational point of view. From that point of view, I must condemn the cutting out of school hours. Cutting of the hours by half means

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that the child is left to itself for the rest of the time, even though it may be in a field or in a smithy or with a village craftsman. Modern educational theories are based on the fact that all the waking hours the child should be guided. The child is helpless, is new to the world. This is a wonder world to the child and what is to be done is to watch the child all through its waking hours and guide it. This will be lost if the hours are lost and the claim that is made that schools are prison-houses and the child should be relieved from the prison-houses is of course true, I admit. But the fault of that is not in the long hours but is in the environment and the school. If proper schools are opened, if proper curriculum is set and if proper teachers are employed, I am quite sure that these schools will no longer be prison-houses.

"The next claim made in the scheme is the integration of the home with the school. I am afraid that the Chief Minister is giving a definition to integration which is not quite correct from a technical point of view. Integration of the home with the school is based on the fact that the waking hours of the child should be watched as I said. The child should be watched by the teachers and parents and should be guided. Then the mental capacity of the child grows up. If that is the object of integration, that integration is very different from what the Chief Minister means when he talks of sending children to the parental roofs. This is not at all objective. When we talk of the integration of the home with the child, there is no conception of compulsion at all. The child is free. The only thing is the teacher or the parent is supposed to guide the child. In the school the guidance of the child is done under controlled conditions. In the home also it is done under controlled conditions to the extent that the parent teaches the child. Our integration of the child with the home is done in an entirely different way and the manner also is very different.

"Next comes the claim about dignity of labour. I am afraid that the claim is rather fantastic. I do not think that any child can be taught dignity of labour in the class room. I do not believe that even adults can be taught dignity of labour in the class room. I believe dignity of labour is a social product. It arises from certain social and economic conditions. Until and unless we are able to change our existing social and economic conditions dignity of labour can never be created. Social ideals can be changed only when social and economic conditions are changed. Therefore, to leave the child with the potter or the blacksmith for being taught dignity of labour is rather fantastic.

"Finally, Sir, about the injection of politics into the scheme, I wish to say that it is not the people that are injecting politics into the scheme but it is the Government that are doing it. The suggestion to have village councils to wach the new scheme or to implement the new scheme will, I think, be injecting politics into education. I do not know how an efficient education council can be set up in villages. We know the capacity of the villagers. We know what a village is. So, if village councils are set up in order

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to watch the scheme and also guide education in villages, I have only to say that it will be a sight for the Gods to see. I wish the Government do not set up village councils. It may be possible to have such councils for a district or for a State. But to think of it for a village is not quite correct. Even in the recent appointments to the Provincial Education Council, the Government have injected politics by putting in only Congressmen. The Government say that education should be above politics. If education is to be really above politics, the Government should take the co-operation and help of all the parties in the House and not of one party alone.''

11-35 a.m. Sri S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYACHI :—'' கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இன்றைக்கு கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களால் கொண்டு வரப்பட்ட கல்வி திட்டத்தை எதிர்க்கும் முறையில் சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். கனம் ராஜாஜி இந்த திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவருவதனால் அதனால் மக்கள் ஏதோ நன்மை அடையப் போவதாகவும், நாட்டில் மக்கள் நல்ல முறையில் வாழ முடியும் என்றும், அதனால் மக்கள் முன்னேற்ற மடைவதற்கு பெரிய வசதி இதில் அடங்கி இருப்பதாகவும் அவர் நினைக்கிறார். இன்றைக்கு நாட்டில் 80 லட்சம் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு கல்வி வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு வேண்டிய பணம் அவர்களிடம் இல்லை. அதனால் 40 லட்சம் பிள்ளைகள்தான் கல்வி வசதி யடைய முடிகிறது. இவ்வித நிலைமையில் இந்த சட்டசபையை கலந்தாலோசிக்காமல் இதை அவசரமாகக்கொண்டுவந்தது அவசியம் இல்லை. இந்த திட்டத்தினால் நாட்டில் மக்கள் விவசாயத் துறையில் முன்னேற்றமடைய முடியும் என்றும், கிராமங்களில் குழந்தைகள் முன்னேற்றமடைய வசதி இருக்கிறது என்றும், மக்கள் சிறந்த வாழ்க்கையை நடத்த வசதி இருக்கிறது என்றும் இப்படியெல்லாம் கனம் ராஜாஜி சொல்லுகிறார். இந்த நிலைமையில் இந்த திட்டம் கிராமங்களில் அமுலுக்கு வந்திருக்கிறது. இது வரையிலும் கிராமங்கள் முன்னேற்றமடையவில்லை. அந்த நிலைமையில் இன்றைய தினம் கிராமங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அதிகம் பின்னேற்ற மடைந்திருக்கிறது என்பது அரசாங்கத்திற்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். பெற்றோர்களுடைய தொழிலை குழந்தைகள் கடைபிடிக்க முடியும் என்ற நம்பிக்கையில் இதைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார். அப்படி பின்பற்றி பின்னால் நன்றாக வாழ முடியும் என்று கருதப்படுகிறது. இதுவரையில் எந்த விதமான முன்னேற்றமும் அடையவில்லை என்பதையும் அரசாங்கம் அறிந்திருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமையில் நாடு இருக்கும்போது மக்கள் முன்னேற்றமடைய முடியாமல் அதற்கு இடஞ்சல் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்ற கெட்ட எண்ணத்துடன் அரசாங்கம் இந்த திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இந்த நிலைமையில் குழந்தைகள் பெற்றோர்களுடைய குலத்தொழிலைக் கற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம் என்றும் தகப்பனையே பின்பற்றி மகன் நடப்பான் என்ற தப்பான அவசரமான ஒரு முடிவிற்கு அரசாங்கம் வந்திருக்கிறது என்றுதான் நான் கருதுகிறேன். இந்த நிலைமையில் இந்த திட்டத்தைச் கைவிட வேண்டும் என்று நான் மீண்டும் வற்புறுத்துகிறேன். இந்த திட்டத்திற்கு நாட்டில் எதிர்ப்பு திரண்டு வந்திருப்பதை நன்றாகத் தெரிந்து கொண்டும் இதை அவசரமாகக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் நாட்டில் எதிர்ப்பு நடக்கிறது. சிறைச் சாலைக்கு கணக்கற்றவர்கள் செல்லுகிறார்கள். நாளுக்கு நாள் அந்தக் கணக்கு ஏறிக்கொண்டேவருகிறது. இன்னும் ஜனநாயக ரீதியில் அதிகமான எதிர்ப்பு இருந்துகொண்டே யிருககிறது. அது அரசாங்கத்திற்கு தெரியவில்லையா ? இன்றைக்கு கனம் ராஜாஜி ஆட்சி வந்து ஒன்றிரண்டு வருஷமாகிறது. இதுவரையில் நல்ல ஆட்சி நடந்து வந்தது. இப்பொழுது ஆந்திரப்பிரிவினை குழப்பம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதன் பிறகு ஒரு குழப்பத்தை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்ற ஒரு எண்ணத்துடன்தான் இந்த திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார் என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இதுவரையில் நல்ல ஆட்சி நடந்துவந்தது.

ஒத்துழைத்து வந்தோம். நல்ல ஆட்சி நடக்கிறது என்று பத்திரிக்கைகள் எழுதி வந்திருக்கின்றன. அக்டோபர் மாதத்தில ஆந்திரப் பிரிவினைக்குப் பிறகு தான் இருக்கமாட்டோம என்ற எண்ணம் இருப்பதால் அதற்குள் ஒரு குழப்பத்தையும் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்துடன்தான் இதைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார். அதற்காக ஆட்சியில் எதிர்ப்பு இருக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய சக்தியை திரட்டி வைக்க வேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணத்தில் இதைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இவ்வளவு எதிர்ப்பு இருந்தும் கட்சி பூசல் இருந்தும் இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டிய சந்தர்ப்பம வந்திருக்கறது. ஆகவே நான் கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களை ஒன்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நாட்டின் நலனுக்கும் ஏழை மக்களின் நன்மைக்கும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் நன்மைக்கும் இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டத்தை வாபஸ் பெறவேண்டும் என்று மீண்டும் அவரை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆனால் கனம் ராஜாஜி ஆட்சி இருக்கக் கூடாது என்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. எங்களுடைய எதிர்ப்பு எல்லாம் கட்சி இருக்கக்கூடாது என்பது இல்லை. கல்வி திட்டத்திற்குத்தான் எதிர்ப்பு இருக்கிறது. இன்றைக்கு நம்பிக்கை இல்லா தீர்மானத்தை ஏன் வாபீஸ் வாங்கினோம்? கனம் ராஜாஜியின் ஆட்சியில் எங்களுக்கு ஆட்சேபணை இல்லை. இந்த திட்டம் மக்களுக்கு நன்மையே அளிக்காது. மக்கள் எதிர்ப்பு இருக்கும்படி அரசாங்கம் நடக்கக்கூடாது. அரசாங்கத்தைக் கைப்பற்ற வேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணம் எங்களுக்குக் கிடையாது என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என்னை பேச அனுமதித்ததற்கு என்னுடைய நன்றியை செலுத்திக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். வணக்கம்."

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, a great deal of opposition has been generated against the introduction of the Modified Elementary Education Scheme. These oppositionists are of various types; some think that the present scheme, if implemented and carried through, would mean stabilisation of the caste system. There are some even within the Congress ranks who think that these oppositions are merely for their own party games. 11-40 a.m.

" Sir, the scheme has been conceived whimsically by the Hon. Chief Minister and implemented in haste. It is now suggested to refer the matter to a Committee so that whatever repentance there is, it may be made at leisure to that Committee. The Hon. Minister for Education speaking on the floor of this House tried to justify his position by saying, 'in fact some effort had been made to consult this House and consult the public.' With regard to this claim, I would like to refer him to what his leader, the Hon. Chief Minister has said which is a direct contradiction to what the Education Minister has said. Addressing the Conference of District Educational Officers, held at the Madras Secretariat, this is what the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari is reported to have said:

> 'We have in this State introduced many important reforms and measures. We have dealt with such difficult things, as temple-entry, closing down of all toddy and arrack-shops, de-control, etc. No one would have let us do them if we had organised consultations and debates. The disputes and controversies would have effectively smothered the ideas and no reforms would have emerged, neither the opening of the temples to the Harijans nor Prohibition nor de-control.'

This direct statement by the Hon. Chief Minister, that it is dangerous to consult people, that if you consult the people, you cannot make any progress or effect any change, contradicts the statement of the Hon. Dr. Krishna Rao. The opposition is now sought to be

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removed by suggesting that a Committee may be appointed to consider the scheme. I would like to refer also to this ' Guide ' which has been prepared by the Education Department where it is said that an ' assurance is given, a categorical assurance, that the scheme will be extended to Higher Elementary Schools also within a year and to municipalities and major panchayats '. This Modified Scheme is carried through in the teeth of opposition without any reference to any kind of criticism or modifications that may be suggested. If, for instance, they had stated that the scheme is only for reduction of school hours, this scheme would not have roused so much heat and opposition. The normal working now is 25 periods per week. The central issue from an educational angle is that this shall be reduced to 18 hours and the teachers are asked to teach within a period of 3 hours what they were normally doing in 5 hours. This Scheme does not take into consideration that the teacher would be jaded in the evening if he is compelled for hours together to repeat the same things both in the morning and in the evening sessions.

" A lot of pious platitudes have been uttered and exaggerated claims have been made for the scheme : ' Only about 50 per cent of our children are now in educational institutions; the shift system would spread education by drawing in more students; educational facilities would be improved; the quality of education would improve, etc.' Though the Hon. the Chief Minister is humble in words, his claim in fact is that this big education reform is based on the Basic Education Scheme of Mahatma Gandhi. ' I have improved on that scheme ', he says. The Hon. Chief Minster's disciple the Hon. Dr. Krishna Rao says that ' the child would be sent home for a larger number of hours; the child is now sent home for 19 hours; under the scheme he is going to be there for two more hours. This would encourage the child to be in the economic and social environment in which he lives ' . . . "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The hon. Member Sri Anthony Pillai may not call Dr. Krishna Rao my disciple; he is my colleague."

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—" I am ready to accept the correction, Sir. Let me say that this is a tall claim that if the child is with his parents for extra two hours, it is going to mean greater attention being paid by the child to his economic and social environment. Already the child is at home for 19 hours. Apart from that he is there for full 140 days out of the 365 days. If the 19 hours that the child is fully with his parents have not been able to inculcate that attitude to life, namely, that he should pay some respect and dignity to manual labour, the extra two hours is not going to make much difference in the attitude of the child. What so many hours, so many days and generations have not achieved is not going to be made up by this extra two hours. This

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will only reduce the quality of the education of the boys. This reduction in hours means refusal to consider the main problem of education, namely, improvement of education.

" I can visualise the Hon. Chief Minister saying that the present system of education is tending to create a large number of educated unemployed, who will not put their hands to any kind of manual labour; he can also say that education should be adapted to the existing economic order. Previously, the Madras State was sending her educated men to Bombay and Delhi to fill the Secretariats and journalistic and other professions; it was possible for them to get employed there. But with the coming into being of Independent India, when Hindi is the national language, there is less and less chance of our educated people getting employed in other States . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member's time is over Mr. Narayana Nambiyar."

* SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Mr. Speaker, I am afraid the time is not enough to deal with so important a subject, when the Hon. Chief Minister takes one hour to justify his scheme and the Hon. Minister for Education has taken nearly half an hour to present his case, . . ." 11-50 a.m.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" So many of you have made so many points without any repetition. Have I not to reply? If you had not made so many points, I could reply briefly. But you did not do that."

* SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Sir, the *mangalyasutram* of Chandramati could be seen only by Harischandra. In the same way, the benefits of this scheme and the merits or the demerits and the achievements or calamities that may arise out of this scheme can be judged correctly only if we take out experience into consideration. In this connection, I maintain that the various educational organizations and teachers' organizations have got a most important part to play in this scheme. In spite of all this, no organization was consulted. Even the South Indian Teachers' Union in Madras, I emphasize the word ' even ', which is a federated body of various organizations did not support this scheme. As far as Malabar is concerned, the Malabar Aided Elementary School Teachers' Union on May 25th passed a resolution that they would resist the implementation of the scheme because it was anti-national, anti-teacher and anti-social. The Teachers' Union of Malabar said that they did not want a clash with the Government. Keeping in view the peculiar circumstances of Malabar, they recommended that the scheme should be kept in abeyance.

" Sir, it is said that this scheme will pave the way for basic education. The fundamental principle of basic education or the

educational scheme that the Government of India want to implement is said to be education through useful crafts. Sir, here Government have at present a scheme in which craft learning is somewhere and class learning is elsewhere. The Hon. Chief Minister in his Foreword to the pamphlet circulated to Members referred to Mr. Herbert Spencer. The present scheme has no relation to the principle recommended by Mr. Herbert Spencer. In Mr. Herbert Spencer's scheme, there are five steps which the teachers should adopt: preparation, to remove the preoccupants of the mind of the child, presentation of the new, associating the present with the actual experience and then generalizing. The present scheme of elementary education has no bearing on basic education as such. According to the present scheme, some will be taught in the class-room and some somewhere else. It was in 1937 or so, the Haripura Congress appointed a committee which recommended the implementation of the basic education scheme. The aim was that as ours is a vast country, we could not impart this basic education to the children unless we were prepared to spend more money. The scheme which is now sought to be implemented, according to my calculations on the basis of our past experience, will take about 318 years for completion. As the Hon. Minister for Education has put it, the Government are not in a position to implement it. Besides, even the meagre elementary education which is now being given will not progress. Therefore I feel that a trick is being played. It is not a new scheme and it is not a basic education scheme. It is trickery. The basic education scheme has collapsed. Schools are being closed and lakhs of children are outside the schools. Have we money to impart this basic education to every child? We have no money. To get money the Government have to tax, but they are not prepared to tax the rich. There is the challenge of the Constitution that all children of school-going age in our country should be sent to school within ten years. This scheme of three hours inside the school and three hours outside the school is a paper scheme and is a peril to the children's progress.

"Sir, there is one more point on which I want to say a few words. I have received many letters from various teachers' organizations stating how the scheme is impracticable, how it will give trouble later on and how the meagre elementary education that is being given now will be retarded. Some hundreds of teachers from various parts of Malabar met in a conference recently, prepared memoranda and requested the Government to withdraw the modified scheme of elementary education. I am not going into those memoranda, but I hope I can submit all these letters to the Hon. Chief Minister.

(The hon. Member was seen holding up a bundle of papers.)

"It is stated that this scheme will be introduced in the elementary schools. As far as the lower elementary schools are concerned, I think this new scheme will disrupt the whole working. In the higher elementary schools, the teachers are asked to work

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for five hours. In the lower elementary classes of the higher elementary schools the teachers are asked to work for six hours. Can disruption go further? That is how it is being worked now. Sir, teachers are being dismissed even now. I request the scheme be dropped."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member's time is up. Now the hon. Member the Raja of Chettinad will speak."

(The hon. Member Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar presented a petition from the people of Nattika firka, South Malabar, about the new Elementary Education Scheme.)

(The hon. Member Sri P. Rangaswami Reddiar presented a petition from the people of Turaiyur constituency about the new Elementary Education Scheme.)

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the new scheme of elementary education sponsored by the Government of Madras . . ." 12 noon.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Say whether you are supporting or opposing? "

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" I know what to do, my friend. I need not take any lessons from you. After having been here all these years, you ought to know that."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Opposing, I suppose."

* RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Wait and see. Have patience. I am not going to be bamboozled by you.

" Sir, the new elementary education scheme has come into prominence because of personalities more than the scheme itself. If the scheme had been introduced by a person of much less importance than the Hon. Chief Minister, I mean, our Rajaji, probably this scheme would have even remained unnoticed for some time. Probably it might have drawn public attention only some time later. But we have to take stock of what all had happened and I am not here to question the sincerity of the Government. I am cautiously using the term ' Government ' in the place of Rajaji. A number of, I might even say thousands, references had been made against a particular individual who leads the Government. Let us first of all clearly understand the principle behind the scheme. It is because many had not understood the principle but had only concentrated their attention on personalities, that so much confusion and cry had been caused. Let us try to focus our attention on the details of the scheme and examine it dispassionately. Let us not concentrate our attention on personalities. The particular individual who leads the Government may be here to-day or may go tomorrow.. May be that some members want him to go. But that is quite a different

matter altogether. Let us examine the details of the scheme. I am sure that one and all will agree with me when I say that the principle behind the scheme is a good one though there may be some defects here and there. No one can dispute the sincerity of the scheme. Let me not be taken to mean that I am completely in favour of all parts of the scheme. What I wish to say is I thoroughly appreciate the motive behind the scheme. I welcome the sincerity behind it. After all, Sir, what is the purpose behind it? It is to increase the number of school-going children. Sir, are we not anxious that there should be compulsory universal elementary education? Can any one deny it? Are we not aware of the fact that we are short of money, short of school-buildings, short of teachers and all that? Well, when such is the case and when the hands of Government are crippled for want of finance to construct more school buildings, what is wrong in their arranging shifts in the elementary schools to admit a large number of pupils? Then why this hue and cry against such a shift system? That is why, I say, Sir, if hon. Members were patient and careful enough to go through the fundamentals of the scheme, they will fall in line with me and appreciate the principle behind it, viz., the spread of elementary education, which is one of our most cherished aims.

"Let me now come to the agitation proper. A great deal of public attention has been focussed on the agitation against the modified scheme of elementary education. No doubt the leaders of the agitation started it with a good motive behind. They wanted to demonstrate public feelings against the new elementary education scheme. It is perfectly legitimate that they had some fears that such and such a type of modified scheme may not mean well for the society. They thought perhaps that their criticisms might not be taken due notice of by Government. No doubt the leaders meant well. But once the agitation was started, other factors came into play. The situation went out of control. It is really unfortunate that it took a bad turn and some lives were lost. That is really sad indeed. But let not people misunderstand that Rajaji will not take heed of constructive criticisms. Time and again here in this House as well as outside, Rajaji had said that he would always appreciate well-meant criticisms. He was always amenable to reason. No doubt the agitators started their campaign well. They wanted to start a constitutional agitation but it transformed into an unconstitutional one. No one likes that the peace and tranquillity of our State should be disturbed. I am not using the Government phrase of 'law and order'. That is Government phraseology. I shall not use that lucid phrase. I say the 'peace and tranquillity' of the State should not be disturbed. The agitation has served its purpose. No one can deny that fact. What did the agitators want to do? They wanted to focus public attention. That has been achieved. In fact the agitation has attracted public attention beyond their expectation. That is why I now say that the leaders of the agitation can put a stop now to their agitation inasmuch as they have already focussed public attention on this modified scheme of

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elementary education. Let not the peace and tranquillity of our State be disturbed any longer. Let the Government be allowed some time to go through all the criticisms levelled against the scheme in a calm atmosphere."

MR. SPEAKER :—" One minute more for the hon. Member."

* RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" I shall try to finish within a minute, Sir, that yau have been pleased to allow me. I was saying and in fact I was appealing for the calling off of the agitation. Let no one misunderstand that the Government, I mean Rajaji, will not take due notice of criticisms. Time and again, Rajaji has observed both here and outside that he will always be amenable to well-meant criticisms. After all, Sir, the scheme has been put into operation only just now in all the elementary schools. We must watch the results. Rajaji has said that it will take some 16 or 18 months for him to watch the result. Let us watch the result. Let the Government be allowed some time to review the whole scheme in the light of the public criticisms against it in a calm manner."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member's time is up."

* RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Just a word and I have done, Sir. Let the leaders call off the agitation. There is no question of prestige involved in it. It is not prestige that Rajaji now wants. He need not attain any more prestige hereafter, after his glorious past achievements. That is why I say 'let Rajaji be given some time to review the whole matter in detail in the light of the public criticisms against the modified elementary education scheme'. Thank you, Sir."

* SRI K. UPPI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, of late much din and noise is raised over the new scheme of elementary education. Even extremely unpleasant incidents have taken place. One who looks at it dispassionately fails to find if there is any cogent reason for such agitation and why such a high price should be paid. It would seem that if the scheme is worked out, the whole nation would be ruined in a day and that it is going to set fire to the entire State. After all, what is there in the scheme? When we analyse the scheme, what we find is that the present hours of teaching of the young children are to be reduced by from five hours to three hours. At present, five hours are being devoted every day; hereafter children between the ages of seven and ten need be kept in schools only for three hours. This is all the scheme. What will be the effect? If we further go into the matter, we find that in a week instead of 25 hours hereafter the child will be kept in school for 18 hours. After all there will be a reduction of only seven hours. If we take the primary schools in our country, even without this scheme, how many hours are the children actually taught now? In the villages small children attend the classes in the morning and during the interval many 12-10 p.m.

of them go home for reasons best known to all. Majority of them come to the school without any food in the morning and somehow or other sit for three hours in the class and when they are let off, in the interval many of them go away in search of food and never come in the afternoon. They attend actually for only three hours. Nobody has spoken about this. I say that if legally the children are made to sit only for three hours a day, the State will not be a loser nor the children as the scheme is not going to entail any extra expenses for the State. This scheme is worth trying from another aspect also. The number of children that will have to be taught at a time will only be half of the number, that are taught now. So, the teacher can devote more individual attention to the children. Sir, it is next said that the quality of education will deteriorate and will be far below the present-day standard. I say it will be better. Children who are taught at home for one or two hours a day are found fit for the V standard or the II Form. As number is reduced and the teacher is enabled to pay more individual attention to the children certainly the standard of education will be far better. It has been said very often that the present system of education was intended by its British authors only for the purpose of manufacturing clerks for the British administration of this country and that we have to change the system of education, lock, stock and barrel. Attempts have been made during the past several years but nobody was able to evolve a suitable programme. Now, at last, this is an attempt made by Rajaji. Sir, somebody must begin and Rajaji has begun. The real reason or motive for the opposition by some political parties seems to be that because Rajaji has tackled it, they should oppose. We can easily find that the opposition is really for political reason, if we analyse dispassionately the speeches of some of the hon. Members. I need not defend Rajaji. Rajaji can take care of himself! (Laughter.) Some hon. Members said that the scheme should have been tried only in certain particular areas. This is not a matter for research to be done in research institutions or laboratories. If the scheme is tried as an experiment in particular areas, say, firstly in the City of Madras and then extended from one district to another, it may take years before it will be extended to districts. This means another 25 years. The whole nation cannot wait for a quarter of a century. As I have said, the advantages of the scheme are many. With the existing teachers and equipments 30 per cent or 50 per cent more of the children will have the opportunity of attending the school. The scheme is worth trying and any defects found may be remedied or removed or rectified. With these words, Sir, I support the scheme.''

* Sri T. VISWANATHAM :—'' Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister in his introduction to the pamphlet ' the modified Scheme of Elementary Education ' has said that he is a humble adventurer. That is to say, he has taken upon himself practically the sole responsibility for changing the method of education. It is true that a man has got a right both for himself and also to test

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his ideas with reference to the experience of others. But when an individual is occupying the position of a Chief Minister, his right to effect changes in a democratic set-up is somewhat circumscribed."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Please do not misunderstand the emphasis. The emphasis was on the humility but not on adventure!"

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" It is a very humble adventure no doubt. Even a humble adventure has set five crores of people of this State thinking. So many schools and several lakhs of children and also the parents of these children are affected. That is the reason why in all countries where educational ideals and practices are sought to be changed, they make slow experiments. Nobody says that the present education system is good and all people are agreed about it. But how is the change to be effected? I submit it must be by a slow process of experimentation and interchange of experience between place and place. The Hon. Chief Minister has not made any experiment. According to his own statement, all that he has done is to consult the Director of Public Instruction. I believe he is the present Director. He has not had, I am sorry to say, much experience in the field of education, particularly elementary education, for he has been mostly in the Law College. Therefore his experience need not be pitted against the experience of others who are handling elementary school children. We are aware that Mahatma Gandhi wanted to effect a change in the school course, particularly in the elementary stage; he tried to make education craft-centred. But the real emphasis should be not on craft-centredness, school-centredness or course-centredness but on child-centredness. There was a vision in the mind of this humble adventurer about this child-centredness and craft-centredness. All activities must be within the school in order to release the self-expression of the child. That is what great educational reformers throughout the world have been trying. If we want to develop the initiative of the child and make the child the centre of education and not the courses and crafts, the course must be done in the school. It is the school that must be reformed; instead of making them passive instruments, we must make them active instruments for self-expression. That is the way in which experiments have been carried on in this world. We should like experiments to be made, but not in the way of sending children to craft centres out of the school for concentrating their interest upon some craft. All crafts are not organized and all village crafts are not in a systematic state of development. On the other hand, on account of the impact of Western civilization, these have crumbled and the initiative of village craftsmen has completely deteriorated. It will be idle to expect that the children sent out of the school will become craft-centred and increase their spirit of enquiry. I agree with the Hon. Chief Minister that the children must see and develop the spirit of enquiry, for thus alone is knowledge gained. But it is the school that must be made the field of education and not, as he has himself admitted, by this wandering scheme as it were. Children are made to stay in the school for three

12-20 p.m.

hours, and for three hours they are allowed to wander. I submit the object which the Hon. Chief Minister has in his mind will not be realized by this wandering scheme. If facilities for learning crafts are provided within the school and the children trained, that will increase the initiative and self-expression of the children and we will be going in the right direction. I am not very much enamoured of the modified scheme. I do not mean to say that the existing system is quite good. But what he has done solely on his armchair theory just in consultation with a few educationists is not the proper method of doing things, and that is my objection to this scheme.''

MR. SPEAKER :—'' As a large number of Members want to take part in the debate, I fix a time-limit of five minutes for each speaker.''

SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—'' Mr. Speaker, Sir, if there is so much of opposition to this scheme, I believe the Chief Minister himself is responsible for it because he has claimed too much for his scheme. If the realities of the present situation are put before the public, I do not believe there will be any difficulty in getting the scheme accepted. What is the situation to-day? According to the Constitution, elementary education ought to be made compulsory within a limited number of years. Unless it is made compulsory, we cannot provide elementary education for all the children within the time prescribed by our Constitution. We find from records that only about 48 per cent of the school-age children are in the school. Unless we spend at least Rs. 20 crores, we cannot provide all the school-age children with even the unsatisfactory elementary education that we are now having. But we cannot afford to spend so much. At one time the venerable gentleman, Sir M. Visveswarayya, said that he would consider the expenditure on elementary education as rather a capital expenditure and that he was even prepared to borrow money for spreading elementary education. But I believe our Government are not prepared to go to that extent. The finances of our Government are limited. I am afraid that they cannot really afford to spend on elementary education for the next ten years to come anything more than the Rs. 9 crores that they are now spending.

'' I do not think that the scheme is really so sinister as it is made to appear to the public. About twelve years ago I discussed with one of the Deputy Directors of Public Instruction, who later on became the Director of Public Instruction, the question of how we could provide elementary education to all the school-age children. He said that one way out of the difficulty was to have the double-shift system. I have been feeling that in the present circumstances the only way for universalizing elementary education is to have the double-shift system. Double-shift system does not necessarily imply the reduction of the school hours to three. If we can afford to spend more money and double the present number of teachers,

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we can have the shift system with the same equipment and accommodation and for the same number of hours. But, as I said, we cannot afford to spend more. So the only other way of dealing with the problem is the way adopted by the Hon. Chief Minister.

"What is the position to-day? A majority of the people in rural areas are agriculturists. I do not believe that the children who are now in our schools are averse to doing manual labour. Little children in poor families are really helping their families. I do not think little children can give any great help in the carrying on of any craft. In agricultural families, the father, mother and other adult members have to be out in the fields. Children of elementary school age can help their parents by looking after the younger children who are left at home, by carrying food from the house to the fields for those who work in the fields and by tending sheep and goat. It is in these matters that school children can help their parents. In order to provide scope for rendering this help, this scheme has become necessary. If only the Hon. Chief Minister has said this, there could not have been so much opposition to it."

(The Speaker sounded the gong and the hon. Member resumed his seat.)

* **Sri S. P. THANGAVELU** :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் 12–30 p.m.
முதலமைச்சர் அவர்களால் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிற புதிய ஆரம்பக் கல்வித்திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி நாட்டிலுள்ள பலவிதமான அரசியல் கட்சிகள், அரசியல் தலைவர்கள், அறிஞர்கள், சாமான்ய மக்கள் ஆகிய எல்லோரும் ஒரேவிதமான எதிர்ப்புக் கருத்தைத் தான் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தத் திட்டம் அவசரமாக கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட திட்டமாகும். உண்மையில் நல்ல முறையில் இது வேலை செய்யாது என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே ஒரே கட்டுப்பாடான முறையில் இதை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். இவ்வளவு எதிர்ப்புச் சக்திகள் இருக்கும்போது இதை ஏன் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்று எல்லோரும் கேட்பது நியாயமானதாகும். இத்திட்டம் உண்மையில் நாட்டில் அமுல் நடத்தப்பட்டால் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களும், ஆதிதிராவிடர்களும், மற்றவர்களும் பாதிக்கப்படுவார்கள். சிறிது காலம் அமுலில் இருந்தாலேயே இதனால் பெரும்பாலோர் பெரிய அளவில் பாதிக்கப்படுவார்கள் என்பது மாத்திரம் உண்மை. அவர்கள் இதேமாதிரி யாக பயப்படுவது நியாயமானதாகும். அவர்களது பயத்தை சரியான துறையில் போக்க முயற்சிக்காது அவர்கள் மேல் இத்திட்டத்தை பலாத் காரமாக திணிக்க விரும்புவது ரொம்பவும் தப்பாகும். இந்த திட்டத்தை பலமாக எதிர்க்கின்றவர்கள் நாட்டில் வகுப்புவாதத்தை கிளப்பிவிடு பவர்கள் என்று சொல்லப்படுவது தவறு. இது வகுப்புவாதமா இல்லையா யென்பது நாம் பொறுத்துச் சிந்தித்துப்பார்க்கவேண்டும். தற்காலத்தில் அமுலில் இருக்கும் கல்வியால் தப்பித்தவறி பல பிற்பட்ட மாணவர்கள் வேலைக்கு வராமுடிகிறது ஆனால் இப்புதிய திட்டம் நடை முறையில் சில காலம் இருந்தால் இதற்கு வசதியே யில்லாமல் போய்விடுகிறது. பிற் பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களாகவே தான் இருக்கவேண்டி வரும். இப்புதிய திட்டம் அமுலுக்கு வந்தால் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் பத்துப் பேர் படித்தால் 20 படிக்கக் கூடிய வசதி ஏற்படுமென்று அரசாங் கத்தார் சொன்னாலும் கூட 10 பேருக்கு 2 பேர் கூட மேல் படிப்புக்கு வர இயலாத நிலைமையே ஏற்படுமென்று அவர்கள் பயப்படுகிறார்கள். இந்த பயம் நியாயமானது என்று சர்க்கார் தரப்பினருக்குச் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். பள்ளிக்கூட நேரம் மூன்று மணி போக பாக்கி நேர மெல்லாம் மாணவர்கள் வெளியே போய் சுற்றத்தான் போகிறார்கள்.

அதனால் அவர்கள் கற்கும் சிறிது பாடத்தையும் மறந்துவிட நேரிடும். மேலும் 5 மணி நேரம் இருந்த போது என்ன பாடம் சொல்லிக்கொடுக்கப்பட்டதோ அந்தப் பாடங்களில் எதுவும் குறையாது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே மூன்று மணிக்குள்ளாக அந்தப் இளம் மாணவர்கள் மூளையில் எல்லாப் பாடத்தையும் புகுத்தினால் அவர்களால் புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியுமாவென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்.

"முதல் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இத்திட்டத்தை விளக்கிப் பேசும்பொழுது இப்பொழுது நடைமுறையில் இருக்கும் திட்டம் அர்த்தம் விளங்காத சொற்களை மாணவர்கள் மனதில் புகுத்தி அதைத்திரும்ப சொல்லவைத்து அதற்கு மார்க் போடுவதோடு நின்றுவிடுகிறது என்று சொல்லி இது உண்மையான பொருள்படக்கூடிய அறிவைப் புகட்டும் முறையாகாது என்று குறிப்பிட்டார். கல்லூரிகளில் மாணவர்களைச் சேர்க்கும் பொழுதும் அவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகம் வழங்கும் பொழுதும் மார்க்குகள் மட்டுமே பிரதானமாகக் கவனிக்கப்படுகிறது என்று முதல் அமைச்சர் அறியாததல்ல.

"மேலும் காலையில் பள்ளிக்குச் சென்று வந்த மாணவன் மாலையில் சர்க்காரின் திட்டப்படி தொழில் கல்வி கற்றுக்கொள்ள வசதி ஏற்படுமென்று எப்படிச்சொல்லமுடியும். அதை மேல்பார்வை பார்ப்பதற்கு புதிய முறையில் ஒரு ஏற்பாடும் கிடையாது. ஆகவே மாணவர்கள் கெட்ட நடத்தை உள்ளவர்களாக ஆகிவிடுவார்களே தவிர சர்க்கார் நினைப்பதைப் போல ஒழுங்காக இருக்கமாட்டார்கள். கிராம மாணவர்களின் பெற்றோர்களும் படித்தவர்களாக இல்லாததால் அந்த மாணவர்கள் படித்த கல்வியையும் மறந்து விடுவார்களே தவிர உண்மையில் படிப்பை மேலும் மேலும் வளர்த்துக்கொள்வதற்கு வசதியே கிடைக்காது. ஆகவே இத்திட்டப்படி மாணவர்களின் நிலைமை கொஞ்சம் கூட முன்னுக்கு வர வசதியில்லை. தொழிற்கல்வியையும் அந்தச்சிறு வயதில் அவர்களால் கற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியாது. ஆகவே பிற்போக்கான நிலைமையில் உள்ள மாணவர்கள் பிற்போக்கான நிலைமையிலேயே இருந்துகொண்டிருப்பார்கள். முற்போக்கான நிலைமையில் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிற மாணவர்கள் முற்போக்கான நிலைமையிலேயே இருந்து கொண்டிருப்பார்கள். ஆகவே பெரிய பிளவை உண்டு பண்ணும் இந்தத் கல்வி திட்டத்தை வாபஸ் வாங்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

12-35 p.m. **Sri A. RATHINAM** :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்தச் சபையில் 64 அங்கத்தினர்கள் இந்த ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள ஒரு கோடி ஹரிஜனங்களின் பிரதிநிதிகளாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த ஒரு கோடி மக்கள் தான் இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டத்தினால் மிக மிக அதிகமாக பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆனால், அவர்களுக்குச் சரியான சலுகை கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. எனவே எனக்குப் பேசுவதற்கு அதிக அவகாசம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"இந்த ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் பத்து ஆண்டுகளுக்கு சலுகை அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அமெரிக்காவிலே எப்படி அப்ரகாம் லிங்கன் அடிமைத்தனத்திலிருந்த நீக்ரோக்களுக்கு ஒரு விமோசனம் அளித்தாரோ, அதே முறையில், மதிப்பிற்குறிய டாக்டர் அம்பேத்கார் அவர்கள் மத்திய சர்க்காரின் சட்ட மந்திரியாயிருந்த காலத்தில் சட்ட மன்றத்திலே எங்களுக்காக மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டு, பத்து ஆண்டுகளுக்குச் சலுகை கிடைக்கும்படிச் செய்திருக்கின்றார். அதன் மூலமாக நாங்கள் இன்றைக்கு ஓரளவு ஆரம்பக்கல்வி பெற்று வருகிறோம்.

"ஆயிரம் ஆயிரம் ஆண்டுகளாக ஆரியர்கள் சனாதன தர்மத்தை நிலை நாட்டிவிட்டு, மத அடிப்படையில், ஜாதி அடிப்படையில் வருணாசிரம அடிப்படையில் படிப்பு அற்றவர்கள் படிக்கவே கூடாது, அவர்களுக்கு படிப்பே சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்ற கட்டுத்திட்டங்கள் இருந்ததினாலே நாங்கள் அழிக்கப்பட்டோம். ஆனால், டாக்டர் அம்பேத்கார் எங்களுக்காக சட்ட மன்றத்திலே வாதாடி பத்து ஆண்டுச் சலுகை அளித்திருப்பதை,

29th July 1953] [Sri A. Rathinam]

இந்தப் புது கல்வித்திட்டத்தின் மூலம் நசுக்கப் பார்க்கிறார்கள். ஆதி திராவிடர்கள், மற்றும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் படிக்காமல் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்தினாலேதான் இந்தப் புதுக் கல்வி திட்டம் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நாங்கள் நம்புகிறோம்.

"இந்த ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள ஒரு கோடி மக்களாகிய நாங்கள் ஆரம்பக் கல்வி படித்து வருகிறோம். ஆனால், எங்களுக்கு மூன்றுமணி நேரம் தான் ஆரம்பக் கல்வி, பாக்கி மூன்று மணி நேரம் குடும்பத் தொழிலைச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால். எங்களுக்கு நிலம் கிடையாது. விவசாயக் கூலிகளாகத்தான் நாங்கள் வேலை செய்துவருகிறோம். எங்களுடைய பிள்ளைகள் ஆடு மாடுகள் மேய்க்கத்தான் போக வேண்டும். ஆகையினால், அவர்கள் கல்வி அறிவைப் பெறமுடியாது. ஆடு, மாடுகளை மேய்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைதான் இக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தினால் ஏற்படும்.

"எங்கள் வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் 8-வது வகுப்பு வரை வாசித்து விட்டு, இ.எஸ்.எல்.ஸி. சர்க்கார் பரிட்சை எழுதினாலும் மறுபடியும் அவர்களை 6-வது வகுப்பில்தான் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். அப்படியிருக்கும்போது, இந்தப் புதிய கல்வி திட்டத்தின் மூலம், பிள்ளைகள் 5-வது படித்தாலும், எங்கள் பிள்ளைகளை 2-வது வகுப்பில்தான் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளுவார்கள். ஆகவே, ஆதித் திராவிடர்களும், மற்ற தாழ்ந்த வகுப்பினர்களும் கல்வியில் முன்னேறவே முடியாது. அந்த முறையில்தான் இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டம் வகுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

"பிள்ளைகள் காலையில் மூன்று மணி நேரம் படிக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு பகல் ஒரு மணிக்கு பகல் உணவு இலவசமாக இப்பொழுது அளிக்கப்படுவது நீடித்திருக்குமா என்று தெரியவில்லை. ஆறு மணி நேரம் படிப்பு இருந்தபோது, ஆதித்திராவிடப் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு ஆரம்பக் கல்வி பாடசாலைகளில் இலவசமாகப் பகல் உணவு அளிக்கப்பட்டது. ஆகவே, அந்த முறையில் பார்த்தாலும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட பிள்ளைகளுக்கு கேடு விளைவிக்கக்கூடியதாகவே இருக்கிறது இந்த திட்டம்.

"மாலையில் மூன்று மணி நேரம் படிக்கும் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு படிப்பு அவ்வளவாக மூளையில் ஏறக்கூடியதாக இருக்காது. ஏனென்றால், பிள்ளைகள் மாலை நேரத்தில் விளையாடக்கூடிய நேரமாகையால், அப்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு பாடத்தை மூளையில் திணித்தால், அது அவர்களுக்கு நன்மையாக இருக்காது.

"உபாத்தியாயர்கள் கிராமப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் ஒன்பது பிள்ளைகளை வைத்துக்கொண்டு மறுபடியும் மறுபடியும் அவர்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு சொல்லிக்கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள். ஆச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் கூறிய கல்வி முறை வேறு. ஆனால் இன்று கல்வி அமைச்சர் போதிக்கும் கல்விதிட்டம் வேறு, ஆகவே, இப்பொழுது ஆச்சாரியார் அவர்களால் வகுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் புதுக் கல்வி திட்டமானது பசுந்தோல் போர்த்த புலியைப்போல் இருக்கிறது. தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்குத்தான் இக் கல்வித் திட்டம் நன்மை அளிக்கப்போகிறது என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது; ஆனால், உண்மையிலேயே ஆதிதிராவிடர்களுக்கும், தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கும் இது முக்கியமாக கேடு விளைவிக்கக்கூடியதாக இருக்கிறது. எனவே, இதனை வன்மையாகக் கண்டிக்கக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம்.

"குக்கிராமங்களில் ஒவ்வொரு பள்ளிக்கூடத்தின்முன்பும் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான பேர்கள் சிறைப்படுத்தப்படுகிறார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு நாளும் நூற்றுக் கணக்கான தோழர்கள் மறியல் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள்; அதனால் அனேகம் பேர்கள் தடியடிப் பிரயோகத்திற்கு ஆளாகியிருக்கிறார்கள். அனேகர் சிறைச்சாலைக்குள் வைக்கப்பட்டு பல கொடுமைகளுக்கு ஆளாகிக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். ஆனால், இங்கே கூறப்படுகிறது அரசியல் சூழ்ச்சிக்காரர்கள், அரசியல் கட்சிக்காரர்கள் சர்க்காருக்கு எதிராக சதி செய்கிறார்கள்

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என்று. ஆனால், ஆச்சாரியாருடைய ஆட்சியின் மூலம், அவருடைய அரசியல் சூழ்ச்சியின் மூலம் அவருடைய வருணாசிரம அடிப்படையிலுள்ள கல்வித் திட்டத்தின் மூலம் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் ஆடு மாடுகள் மேய்த்துக் கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய முறையில் அமைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். தீண்டாமைச் சட்டம் வந்தும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் அடிமைகளாகவே இருக்கவேண்டு மென்றும், நிலமற்றவர்களாகவும் படிப்பற்றவர்களாகவும் இருக்கவேண்டு மென்ற காரணத்தினால், பத்து ஆண்டு கல்விச் சலுகை இருந்தும், அவர் களுக்குப் படிப்பு இல்லாமல் அழிக்கக்கூடிய அளவுக்கு ஆச்சாரியார் கல்வி திட்டம் இருக்கிறது. தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் அனைவரும் இதை ஏகமானதாக எதிர்க்கவேண்டும், நாங்கள் மாத்திரம் எதிர்க்கவில்லை. எங்களைப் போன்றவர்கள், பின் தங்கியவர்கள், கல்வி வளர்ச்சியில்லா மல் பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பார்கள் அனைவரும் இதனை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். எனவே, இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் இருக்கும் 75 சதவிகித ஜனத்தொகையுள்ள மக்கள் எல்லோரும் இதனை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். அப்படியிருக்க, ஆளும் கட்சியினர், தங்கள் கட்சி பலத்தைக் கொண்டு, இந்த ஆரம்பக் கல்வித்திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றினால், அது ஜனநாயகத்துக்கு விரோதமா னது. 75 சதவிகிதமுள்ள இந்த ராஜ்ய மக்களின் வளர்ச்சிக்கு முட்டுக் கட்டை போடக்கூடிய அளவுக்கு இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டம் இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, இந்தத் திட்டத்திற்கு எதிராக எல்லோரும் வோட்டு போடவேண்டு மென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளு கின்றேன்.''

12-40 p.m. * SRI M. DHARMALINGAM :—'' Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose strongly the modified elementary education scheme which has been brought into operation by the Hon. the Chief Minister, Sri C. Rajagopalachariar. Before I go into the merits of the scheme, I would like to say one important thing in general. So far as my knowledge goes, I would like to say that whoever comes forward to take the greatest responsibility of administering a country should always remember that the people of the country should be treated as his own children. In the same way, the people of the country should also remember that they should treat such an administrator as the father of the country. Let us see how far this feeling goes. As far as I know, the people of the country are treating the greatest administrator, the Chief Minister Sri C. Rajagopalachariar, as the father of the country. But the Hon. the Chief Minister does not care to consider or to treat the people of this country as his own children. He is always creating all sorts of confusion and creating differences of opinion among the public and also creating restlessness in the minds of the people—not only in the minds of the people but also in the mind of the Government. I would like to point out that he has got a special interest in introducing such a scheme abruptly without consulting the Members of this House who are representatives of the people. But the Chief Minister does not consider that the Members of this House are the representatives of the people and that it is necessary for him to consult this House if he is to introduce this scheme in the State of Madras. Let us see whether there is co-operation from the people, and also what is the intention of the Hon. the Chief Minister. I am sure that there is no co-operation among us. So there is nothing to prevent the foreigners to straightway enter into this country for the purpose of establishing their own Government, and then we will become their slaves as we were under the British Government hitherto. No doubt the Hon. the Chief Minister of our State is a good administrator, the greatest

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administrator, and also the cleverest administrator too as Mr. T. Prakasam said the other day. I do not want to dispute that. Of course, he is also the father of our country. But after the introduction of this new scheme, every one in this country comes forward to say that he is our father only for name sake, but in his turn he has become a *எமன்* for our children—not one or two children but 45 lakhs of children as estimated roughly. I do not want to characterise him as *எமன்* because I believe all the Members in this House are aware of the character and the activities of *எமன்*. Let us now pass on to some other matter. I am sure that there are important ideas behind the scheme. I do not want to say that there are no important ideas or principles behind the scheme. But they are not for the prosperity of our country or for its welfare. It gives alternative suggestions. The Chief Minister was pleased to say in the last session—if I remember aright—that Harijans were advancing to the greatest extent, and that they did not require any concession as per the Constitution, in future. Because he is definite that Harijans are coming forward, he has made up his mind to bring this new elementary education scheme in the State only to prevent Harijans from coming forward. I thought it was easy for the Chief Minister to withdraw the scheme. But after taking all these things into consideration, I believe that it is not possible for the Chief Minister.''

SRI S. VADIVELU :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இன்றைக்கு 12-45 p.m.
விவாதத்திலிருக்கும் புதிய கல்வி திட்டத்தை ஸ்ரீமான் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் ஐம்பது ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னாலேயே நினைத்த திட்டம் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதுமட்டுமல்ல. நாற்பது லட்சம் மாணவர்கள் படிக்கவேண்டிய இடத்தில் ஏறக்குறைய எண்பது லட்சம் மாணவர்கள் படிப்பதற்குவேண்டிய வசதி அளிக்கப்படுகிறது என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இந்த திட்டத்தை நடைமுறையில் பார்க்கும்போது அந்நிய ஏகாதிபத்தியத்தை நாட்டைவிட்டு விரட்டிய பிறகும் இந்தமாதிரியான திட்டம் வந்திருக்கிறது. அந்நிய ஆட்சியிலிருந்ததைவிட இன்று பட்டினி, பசி, பஞ்சம், வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டம் அதிகரித்திருக்கின்றன. இதைத்தான் நாம் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். அதுமட்டுமல்ல. மாணவர்களை ஐந்து மணி நேரம் சிறையில் அடைக்கப்படுகிறது என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. பஞ்சத்தாலும் பசியாலும் கஷ்டப்படும் மக்கள் எத்தனையோ பேர்கள் சிறையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். அநேகம் தலைவர்கள் இன்று சிறையிலடைக்கப்பட்டு விடுதலை அடைய வசதி இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை விடுதலை செய்வதற்கு தகுதியில்லாமலும் பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்க வசதி இல்லாமலும் இருக்கும்போது காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் பள்ளி மாணவர்கள் மீது இவ்வளவு அக்கரை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு பள்ளி மாணவர்களுக்கு ஒரு புதிய திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஏற்கனவே ஆறு மணி நேரம் இருந்தும் பள்ளி மாணவர்களால் தங்களுடைய பாடங்களைப் படிக்க முடியவில்லை. இப்பொழுது அதை மூன்று மணி நேரமாக்கினால் எவ்விதம் தங்களுடைய பாடங்களைப் படிக்க முடியும்? இப்பொழுது கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் திட்டத்தினால் பள்ளி மாணவர்கள் பாடம் படிக்க முடியாமலேயே போய்விடும். மூன்று மணி நேரம் பள்ளி சென்ற பிறகு இதர நேரங்களில் பெற்றோர்கள் செய்யும் தொழிலைக் கற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கு உபயோகப்படும் என்று கருதப்படுகிறது. இன்றைக்கு இருக்கும் நிலைமையைப் பார்த்தால், விவசாயிகளின் நிலைமையைப் பார்த்தால், பெரும்பாலான விவசாயிகள் தங்களுடைய நிலங்களை விட்டு விட்டு ஊரை விட்டு வெளியேறிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். விவசாயிகள் தங்களுக்கு வேலை இல்லாமல் மந்திரிகள் வசிக்கும் சென்னை நகரில் பிச்சை எடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் லட்சக் கணக்கான மக்கள் பிச்சை எடுக்கவேண்டிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஏற்கனவே ஐந்து

மணி நேரம் இருக்கும்போது அவர்களுக்கு வேலை இல்லாமல் இருக்கும் போதும் அவர்களுக்கு படிப்பு வரவில்லை என்றால் இப்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு மூன்று மணி நேரம் என்று வைத்தால் அவர்களுடைய மண்டையில் பாடம் ஏறுமா ? அவர்கள் இந்த குறுகிய காலத்திற்குள் தங்களுடைய பாடங்களைப் புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியுமா ? அதற்கு சக்தி இருக்குமா ? என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டம் நம் நாட்டிற்கு உகந்தது இல்லை என்று நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். மாணவர்களுக்கு படிப்புச் சொல்லிக் கொடுப்பதோடு அவர்களுக்கு தொழிலும் கற்றுக்கொடுத்தால் அவர்கள் சாதாரணமாக தொழில் கற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கு உதவுவதாகும். அவ்விதம் இல்லாமல் இந்த விதமான திட்டங்களைக் கொண்டு வருவதால் மாணவர்கள் புதிய தொழிலைக் கற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியாமலிருக்கும். இதிலிருந்து அரசாங்கம் தங்களுடைய பொறுப்பை தட்டிக் கழிப்பதாகவே தான் தெரிகிறது. ஒன்று முதல் ஐந்து க்ளாஸ் வரை படிக்கும் மாணவர்களுக்கு தொழில் கல்வி கற்பிப்பதற்கு திட்டம் வகுக்க வேண்டும். அதில்லாமல் இந்த திட்டம் அவர்களுக்கு பொறுத்தமே இல்லை என்றுதான் நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இந்த திட்டத்தினால் ஒவ்வொரு ஆசிரியரும் ஆறு மணி நேரம் வேலை செய்ய வசதி இல்லாததால் அநேகம் ஆசிரியர்களை வேலையிலிருந்து நீக்குவதற்கு அநுகூலமாக இருக்கும். முதலாவதாக இதை இப்பொழுது மாகாண பஞ்சாயத்துகளிலும் ஜில்லா பஞ்சயத்துகளிலும் இந்த திட்டத்தை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதைப் பார்த்துக்கொண்டு மேஜர் பஞ்சாயத்துகளில் விஸ்தரிக்கலாம் என்றும் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதனால்தான் பஞ்சாயத்துக்களில் குழப்பம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே புதிய ஆரம்பக் கல்வி திட்டத்தை அமுல் நடத்துவதை நிறுத்தி வைக்கவேண்டும் என்று நான் சர்க்காரை வணக்கத்துடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். விஞ்ஞான ரீதியிலும் கல்வி திட்டத்தை அமுல் நடத்துவதற்கு பெற்றோர்களின் பிரதிநிதிகளையும் கல்வி நிபுணர்களையும் அழைத்து அவர்களுடன் ஆலோசனை செய்து அந்த அடிப்படையில் இந்தப் புதிய கல்வி திட்டத்தை அமுல் நடத்தினால் அதற்கு வரவேற்பு இருக்கும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.''

12-50 p.m. * SRI R. S. ARUMUGHAM :—'' கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, ஆரம்பக் கல்வி திட்டத்தில் சர்க்காரால் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கும் மாறுதலைக் குறித்து நாட்டில் பலமான பிரச்னைகள் கிளம்பி இருக்கின்றன. அநேகமாக எல்லோரும் இதற்கு விரோதமாகவே பேசிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த திட்டத்தை ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னபோதே, இதைக் கொண்டு வர வேண்டாமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டேன். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிலும் இதற்குப் பலமான எதிர்ப்பு இருக்கிறது. எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிலே மதிப்புக் குறிய ஸ்ரீ கணபதி, பி.ஏ., பி.எல்., எம்.எல்.ஏ., அவர்கள் இத் திட்டத்தை ஆதரித்தார்கள். அவர்கள் குடும்பம் முழுவதுமே படித்தக் குடும்பம். அத்தனை பேரும் பி.ஏ., எம்.ஏ. படித்து இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களைப் போல் எல்லோரையும் நினைத்து விடக்கூடாது. ஆனால் இப்பொழுது அவரும் தனது எண்ணத்தை மாற்றிக்கொண்டார் என எண்ணுகிறேன்.

'' இந்த நாட்டிலே ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஏழைகள் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை மறந்து விடக்கூடாது. இத் திட்டத்தின்படி ஏழை மாணவர்கள், பிற்பட்ட மாணவர்கள் எல்லோரும் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். தற்போது அவர்களுக்கு அதிகமாக படிப்பதற்கு அதிக சலுகைகள் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று நாங்கள் கேட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கும்போது அவர்களுக்கு கொஞ்ச நஞ்சம் இருந்த கல்வி வசதியும் இதனால் அழிந்துவிடும் என்றே நாங்கள் கருதுகிறோம்.

'' சில இடங்களில் கிராம மாணவர்கள் படிக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் இரண்டு மைல், மூன்று மைல் தூரம் நடந்து சென்று படிக்கவேண்டியதாயிருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் நடு மத்தியானம் எப்படிப் பள்ளிக்கு வருவதோ, பள்ளி

29th July 1953] [Sri R. S. Arumugam]

யிலிருந்து போவதோ முடியுமென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். ஏழை விவசாயி, அவன மனைவியுடன் காலையில் வயலுக்குச் சென்றால் மாலையில் தான் திரும்பி வருகிறான். அவர்கள் வேலை செய்யும் இடமோ இரண்டு, மூன்று மைல்களுக்கு அப்பாலும் இருக்கும். அவர்கள் குழந்தைகள் பள்ளியிலிருந்து திரும்பி வந்தவுடன் வீட்டில் பெற்றோர்களும இல்லாத சமயத்தில் என்ன வேலை செய்யும் ? எனக்கு முன் பேசிய நண்பர் ஒருவர் சொன்னது போல அவர்கள் மரத்தில் ஏறி விளையாடுவார்கள். மேலும் சொல்லுகிறேன், கிணற்றில் ஏறி விளையாடுவார்கள். அதால் ஆபத்து ஏற்படும். குச்சி விளையாடுவார்கள். ஒன்றுக்கொன்று சண்டைகள் போட்டுக்கொள்ளுவார்கள. வேறு கெட்ட பழக்கமும் செய்வார்கள். வீடுவந்த பெற்றோர்கள் பார்த்து சலிப்படைந்து படித்தது போதும் என்று சொல்லி மறுநாள் தங்களுடன் வயல்களுக்குக் கூட்டிக்கொண்டு சென்று விடுவார்கள். எனக்கு பன்னிரெண்டு வருஷ ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியராக இருந்த அனுபவம் உண்டு. இந்த திட்டத்தினால் விவசாயி, தொழிலாளி, ஏழைகள் பிள்ளைகள் யாரும் முன்னுக்கு வரமுடியும் என்று சொன்னால் நான் நம்பவே மாட்டேன. தொழில் செய்ய வயதும் இது அல்ல. இது அரசியல் சட்டத்திற்கு அப்பாற்பட்டது என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ளவும் நான் ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

"இக் கல்வியைப் புகுத்தி இருப்பது தொழிலாளி மகன் தொழிலாளியாகவே இருந்துகொண்டு இருக்கும்படி செய்வதற்காகத் தான் என்று கூட நான் சொல்வேன். மேலும் சிறு சிறு கிராமங்களில் இரண்டு மைல் மூன்று மைலுக்குத்தான் ஒரு பள்ளி இருக்கும், உள்ளூரிலேயே இருக்கட்டும், 6 வயது, 8 வயது, 11 வயது என்று ஒரு வீட்டிலிருந்து மூன்று குழந்தைகள் பள்ளிக்குச் சென்றால், அவைகள் மூன்றும் ஒரே தரம் சேர்ந்துபோனால் ஒன்றுக் கொன்று ரொம்பவும் ஒத்தாசையாக இருக்கும். ஆனால் புதியக் கல்வி திட்டப்படி காலையில் ஒருவன், மாலையில் ஒருவன் என்று பிரிந்து செல்லவேண்டியதாயிருக்கிறது. இது நல்லதா ? மேலும் சிறிது தூரமாக இருந்தால் குழந்தைகளுக்கு ஆபத்து வழியில் ஏற்படும் என்று பெற்றோர்கள் பயப்படமாட்டார்களா ?

"எனவே இந்த திட்டம் எவ்வகையிலும் நல்லதல்ல என்று நான் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். நான் மாத்திரம் அல்ல, எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்களைப் போலவே, காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களும் தான் இதை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். முதலில் இருந்தே வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். தலைவர் காமராஜ், ஸ்ரீ ஓ. பி. ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார், டாக்டர் சுப்பராயன், மேயர் செங்கல்வராயன் போன்றவர்கள் எல்லோரும் எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். தமிழ் நாடு காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டி இத் திட்டத்திற்கு மாற்று யோசனை சொல்லியிருக்கிறது. ஏன் இந்தக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தை ஒப்புக்கொள்ள மறுத்து இருக்கிறது. காங்கிரஸ் பார்ட்டி கூட்டத்திலேயும் நாங்கள் இந்தக் கல்வித் திட்டம் வேண்டாம் என்று எதிர்த்து இருக்கிறோம். காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களின் (எங்கள்) பேச்சைக் கேட்டாகிலும் இப்பொழுதாவது இந்த திட்டத்தை வாபஸ் வாங்கிக் கொள்ளவேண்டும் என கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நான் காங்கிரஸ் கட்சிக்கு கட்டுப்பட்டவன் என்றும் இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் தெரியப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். எனவே எது எப்படி இருந்தாலும் இந்த திட்டத்தை இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் வாபஸ் வாங்குவது நாட்டுக்கும், காங்கிரசுக்கும் நல்லது, நல்லது எனத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு எனது பேச்சை இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* Sri D. KRISHNAMURTHY GOUNDER :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்தப் புது கல்வி திட்டமானது மிகவும் பிற்போக்கான திட்டமாகவும், உதவாக்கரைத் திட்டமாகவும் இருக்கிறது என்று நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். நான் சொல்வது மட்டுமல்ல. எதிர்க்கட்சியில் இருப்பவர்களாகிய நாங்கள் இம்மாதிரி கூறினால், முதல் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் ஒருக்கால் நாங்கள் திராவிடக் கழகத்தைச சேர்ந்தவர்கள் என்று கூறிவிடலாம். ஆனால் உயர்திருவாளர் ஓமந்தூர் ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார், உயர்திருவாளர் காமராஜ நாடார் அவர்கள், இன்னும் காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியிலேயே உள்ள பல பேர்களும் இந்த திட்டத்தை உதவாக்கரைத் திட்டம் என்று கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள். 12.55 p.m.

[Sri D. Krishnamurthi Gounder] [29th July 1953

"இரண்டு நாட்களுக்கு முன் ஒரு தீவிர காங்கிரஸ்வாதி ஒரு சிறிய புத்தகத்தைப் போட்டு அனுப்பியிருக்கிறார். அதில் அவர் மிகுந்த தீவிர காங்கிரஸ்வாதியென்றும், இருந்தாலும் இந்தத் திட்டத்தை ஆதரிக்கமுடியாது என்றும், இது பழைய வர்ணாசிரமத்திற்குக் கொண்டு போய்ச் சேர்க்கிறதென்றும் அவர் அந்தப் புத்தகத்தில் கூறியிருக்கிறார். ஆகையால்தான் நான் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்தேன். அதிருஷ்டவசமாக என்னுடைய தீர்மானம் 'ballot'ல் மூன்றாவது தீர்மானமாக தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. என்னுடைய தீர்மானத்தின் பேரில் நான் இதைப்பற்றி மிகவும் விரிவாகப் பேசலாமென்று இருந்தேன். ஆனால், சர்க்கார்க் கட்சியின் சார்பில் பிரேரேபிக்கப்பட்ட இந்த திட்டத்தை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று ஒரு தீர்மானம் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். நியாயமாக இருந்திருந்தால் கல்வி திட்டம் சம்பந்தமாக சர்க்காரால் நேற்றையதினம் அச்சிட்டுக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற விவரங்களை இதற்கு முன்பாகவே அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு அனுப்பியிருக்கலாம். அவர்கள் அவ்வாறு செய்திருந்தால், நிலைமை எவ்வாறு போய்விடுமோ என்று நினைத்து இவ்வாறு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

"எதிர்க் கட்சிக்காரர்கள் இதைப்பற்றி தீவிரமாக பிரசாரமும் கிளர்ச்சியும் செய்கிறார்கள். தங்கள் கட்சிக்குள்ளேயே கிளர்ச்சிகளும் பலமாக இருப்பதைப் பார்த்துதான் சர்க்கார் தரப்பில் இத் தீர்மானத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்து, அதற்கு ஆதரவு இருக்கிறதா என்பதைப் பார்க்க நேரிட்டிருக்கிறது.

"முக்கியமாக, இந்த திட்டம் எல்லோருக்கும் படிப்பு அளிக்கும் திட்டம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார். இங்கிருக்கும் வயதுவந்த அங்கத்தினர்களை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுவதென்னவென்றால், அவரவர்கள் தங்களுடைய இளம் வயதைத் திரும்பிப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அவர்கள் படித்த காலத்தில் எவ்வளவு கண்டிப்பு இருந்தது, எவ்வளவு திறமையாகப் படித்தார்கள், அதற்குப் பின்னால் வந்தவர்கள் எவ்வளவு கண்டிப்பு இல்லாமலும், கல்வியில் அவ்வளவு திறமைசாலிகளாக இல்லாமலும் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைச் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். கொஞ்ச காலத்திற்கு முன்பிருந்த கல்வியின் தரத்திற்கும், சமீப காலத்தில் கல்வியின் தரம் அவ்வளவு திறமையாக இல்லையென்பதையும் எல்லோரும் தெரிந்துகொள்ள முடியும். அப்படியிருக்க, இப்பொழுது 5 மணி நேரம் படித்தே சரியாக அவர்களுக்கு எழுதப் படிக்கத் தெரியவில்லையென்றால், 3 மணிநேரத்தில் அதை எவ்வாறு அவர்கள் கற்றுக்கொள்ளுவார்களென்று தெரியவில்லை. இப்பொழுதிருக்கிற அரசாங்கம் நியாயமான காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கமாக இருந்திருந்தால், பொதுஜனங்களுக்கு நன்மையையே செய்ய வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் அவர்களுக்கு இருந்திருந்தால், உடனேயே கட்டாயக் கல்வியைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கவேண்டும். ஆனால், அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் மட்டும் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். 10 ஆண்டுகளுக்குள் எல்லோரும் எழுதப்படிக்கத் தெரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டியதற்கான நடவடிக்கையை சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் இருக்கிறது. அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் இவ்வாறு இருக்கிறதே தவிர, இப்பொழுது கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் திட்டம் ஏறக்குறைய நாலாயிரம் ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னால் இருந்த வைதிகத் திட்டமாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. அந்தக் காலத்தில் படித்தவர்கள் ஒரு ஜாதி, படியாதவர்கள் ஒரு ஜாதி. வேத சாஸ்திரங்களை ஒரு ஜாதியார்தான் படிக்கவேண்டும் என்று அந்தக் காலத்தில் இருந்தது. மற்ற ஜாதியார் வேதங்களைப் படித்தால் அவர்கள் நாக்கு துண்டிக்க வேண்டுமென்றும், கேட்டால் காதில் ஈயத்தைக் காய்ச்சி ஊற்றவேண்டுமென்று மனுதர்ம சாஸ்திரத்தில் இருக்கிறது. அப்படி அந்தக் காலத்தில் படிக்காதவர்களைப் படிக்காதவர்களாகவே வைத்திருக்கும்படியான நிலைமை இருந்தது. அதே நிலைமையை உண்டாக்குவதற்குத் தான் இந்தக் கல்விதிட்டம் இப்பொழுது கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

"நமது அரசாங்கம் மதச் சார்பற்ற அரசாங்கம் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. நேற்று இந்த சட்டசபையில் முதல் அமைச்சர் ஒரு கேள்விக்குப் பதில் அளிக்கையில், பிராமணர்கள் இத்தனை பேர் என்று சொல்லுவதற்கு அரசி

டடாமணா ண ணைனரு
ல், டு, மல, பார்ஙள் ள் கள் பேணை பேர்

யல் சட்டத்தில் இடங்கொடுக்கவில்லை என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார். மதச் சார்ப்பற்ற சர்க்காராக இருந்தால் அவ்வாறு சொல்வது சரியென்று எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். ஆனால், ஒருவகையில் பார்த்தால், இந்த சர்க்கார் மதத்தை மிகவும் தீவிரமாக பற்றிக் கொண்டுவருகிறது. மதத்திற்கு வேண்டிய பண்டிகை முதலியவைகளுக்கு விடுமுறைகள் விடுகிறார்கள். இப்படி மதசம்பந்தமான பண்டிகைகளுக்கு விடுமுறை விட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கும் போது இந்த சர்க்காரை எப்படி மதச்சார்ப்பற்ற சர்க்கார் என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறார்களோ என்பது எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. ஆகையால், தயவு செய்து இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டத்தைக் கைவிடவேண்டுமென்று உயர்திருவாளர் முதலமைச்சர் அவர்களை மிகவும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். ஆனால், இந்த திட்டத்தைக் கைவிட்டுவிட்டால் எதிரிகளுக்கு இடம் கொடுத்தது போல் ஆய்விடும், தங்களுடைய கவுரவம் போய்விடுமென்று அவர்கள் நினைப்பாரேயானால், அது மிகவும் யோசித்துச் செய்யவேண்டியது தான். இருந்தாலும் இதற்கெல்லாம் அவர் யோசிக்கமாட்டார். கிராமங்களில் வைத்தியர்கள் இல்லையென்ற காரணத்திற்காக குறுகிய காலப் பயிற்சியுள்ள வைத்தியப் படிப்பு (L.M.P.) கொண்டுவருவதாக இருந்தார். ஆனால், அதற்கு எதிராக தீவிரமாக கிளர்ச்சி இருந்ததால், அந்த திட்டத்தை அவர் கைவிடவேண்டியதாயிருந்தது. அதைப்போலவே, இப்பொழுது கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கும் ஆரம்பக் கல்விதிட்டத்தை அவர் கைவிடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.''

Sri T. Nagi Reddi :—'' Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the short time allotted to me, I am sure I won't be able to make much sense in what I am going to say. Yet, I must say a few things. If the Government are capable of understanding them or if I am capable of putting them clearly for them to understand, then it will do some good. The first point is this. When a major change of policy is made with regard to any particular question, it is but essential that it should be brought not only before the Assembly but before the public, some time should be given to them for discussion, then such modifications as are necessary from the experience of the people should be made, and then only the experiment should be put into practice. As against this, the democratic forces that are functioning in the Government to-day take advantage of the position in which they are to put a very important educational policy into practice without even consulting the educational experts except the Director of Public Instruction. There are in our country quite a number of educational experts who have been making certain experiments. Those experimentalists could have been called together and consulted. If it had been done, probably they could have given certain opinions which could have been taken into consideration. Well, that was not done.

'' Leaving that aside, was the whole scheme put before the public and were the public asked to give their opinion about it? Even that was not done. I do not know the reason for it, but I think it was probably due to the feeling that the public might not accept it. Then, there is the Legislative Assembly. The Government could have called for the session of the Assembly. The whole scheme could have been placed before the Assembly Members for their opinions. Afterwards, the scheme could have been adopted. But that was also not done. On account of these things, certain groups of people for various reasons have begun to

[Sri T. Nagi Reddi] [29th July 1953

agitate against the scheme. Sir, I am not here to support or condemn the scheme simply because it comes from the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari. I am not here to support or condemn the scheme saying that it is a scheme evolved out of the caste-ridden mentality of the Ministry. I do not like here to support or condemn a scheme saying that it is probably due to certain tendencies which are prevalent. One of those tendencies is that, whatever the North says, there are certain politicians in the South who take it to be good. I do not say that everything that the North says is wrong for us. It is not on that basis that I am going to condemn the scheme. My opinion is that the basic thinking of the Government itself is wrong. Hence, the basic policy of education itself is wrong. It has been clearly and cleanly expressed in this very pamphlet which has been given to us. I wish it had been placed in our hands a bit earlier. It has been stated therein that a steady destruction of the life process of the village is now going on. The Government want to stop it through this new educational scheme. I do not know whether I should laugh at it or cry at it. The Government have not understood why this steady destruction of the life-process in the village has begun. They have not gone into the reasons behind it. Sir, as I characterized this Government in my very first speech in the Assembly, this Government is a Government which is bent upon keeping the economic status of this country as it is at present, a Government which is afraid of changing the very basic foundation of the economic system of our country, a Government which refuses to take into consideration the main process of the international economy that has now crept into national economy, and a Government which is again thinking in terms of 'go back to the village' at a time when we are finding the handloom workers unemployed, the whole village economy cracking up from top to bottom, the same tendency creeping into the towns, and an economic crisis rampant with all kinds of misfortunes. At such a time as this, we are asking the children to go back from the school to learn some trade. I do not know what trade they could learn. The children of the handloom worker will go and find that loom is inactive. So, the children of the present day economic crisis will, when they go back to their homes, only be lazy, because their fathers themselves have no work. But this Government are coming forward with a scheme saying that it is going to do something very big. I am sure that it is not going to do something very big. It is going to stop even the small educational work that is now going on. Hence, the complete cracking up of education itself is going to take place.

"I only want to conclude by saying that this unhelpful attitude will only make the teachers work more and the students learn less."

Sri N. Rathina Gounder :—"மதிப்பிற்குரிய சபாநாயகர்
1 p.m. அவர்களே, இன்று இந்தச் சபை முன்பாக நமது கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் ஆரம்பக் கல்வி சீர்திருத்த திட்டத்தை எதிர்க்கும் முறையில் நிற்கிறேன். இன்றைய தினம் அரசாங்கத்தாரால் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கும் கல்வி திட்டமானது குறிப்பாக கிராம மாணவர்களுக்கு எந்தவிதமான பயனும் அளிக்காது என்று நான் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்பு

29th July 1953] [Sri N. Rathina Gounder]

கிறேன். என்போன்ற கிராமவாசிகள் எல்லோரும் இதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுவார்கள் என்பதிலும் எனக்குச் சந்தேகமில்லை. பெற்றோர்களும் இதே எண்ணம் கொண்டவர்களாகத் தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களும் சரி கட்சிக் கட்டுப்பாட்டுக்குப் பயந்து இதை ஆதரிக்கலாமே தவிர மனச்சாட்சிப்படி பார்த்தால், மனச்சாட்சிக்கு விரோதமில்லாமல் பார்த்தால் இதை ஒரு நாளும் ஆதரிக்கமாட்டார்கள் என்று எனக்குத் தெரியும். ஆகவே இதைக் கைவிட்டுவிடவேண்டும்.

"மேலும் இன்னும் ஒன்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். நம் நாட்டில் பெரும்பாலான மக்கள் விவசாயிகளாகவே இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கும்போது அவர்கள் குழந்தைகள் விவசாயிகளாகவே ஆகவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்தை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டே இத்திட்டம் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்று நான் நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்லுவேன். ஆகையால் மிகவும் பணிவோடு கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன், இந்த திட்டத்தை கைவிட்டுவிடவேண்டுமென்று.

"மேலும் ஆரம்பக் கல்வி, மத்தியதரக் கல்வி, உயர்தரக் கல்வி என்று மூன்று வகையாக கல்வியிருக்கிறது. நான் சொல்லப்போவது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்திருக்கலாம். ஆரம்பப் பள்ளியில் எட்டாவது வகுப்பு வரை படித்து விட்டு ஒரு மாணவன் மத்தியதர படிப்புக்காக ஹைஸ்கூலுக்குச் சென்றால் அவன் IV பாரதத்தில் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளப்படுவதில்லை. முதல் பாரத்திலேயே சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். மேலும் எஸ். எஸ். எல். ஸி. படித்துவிட்டு ஒரு மாணவன் காலேஜுக்குச் சென்றால் இன்றையதினம் அவனுல் பாடத்தைப் பின்பற்ற முடியவில்லை. இப்படி எத்தனையோ முறைகள் இருக்கும்போது அவைகளையெல்லாம் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யாமல் ஒரேயடியாக ஆரம்பக் கல்வி பயிலும் மாணவர்களின் தலையில் கையை வைப்பது ரொம்பவும் தப்பாகும். ஆரம்பக் கல்வியில் தமிழ் medium எடுத்துக் கொண்டு படித்தவன் ஏன் ஹைஸ்கூலில் IV பாரத்தில் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளக்கூடாது என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? இப்பொது அப்படி சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளுகிறார்களா என்றால் இல்லையென்று நான் வருத்தத்தோடு சொல்ல வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. முதல் வகுப்பிலிருந்து ஒரே ஆசிரியர் பத்தாவது வகுப்புவரை செல்லவேண்டுமென்று ஒரு திட்டம் இருக்கிறது. மாணவனுடைய குணம் ஆசிரியருக்குத் தெரியும். அப்படி ஏதாவது நாட்டுக்கு மிகவும் அத்தியாவசயமான சீர்திருத்தத்தைச் சர்க்கார் கொண்டு வர வேண்டுமே தவிர இப்படி எல்லோராலும் கிளர்ச்சி செய்யக் கூடிய வகையில் எதற்காக இந்த ஆரம்பக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். தமிழ் நாட்டில் ஒரு இடத்தில் மட்டுமில்லை எல்லாயிடங்களிலும் இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டத்தை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். எம்.எல்.ஏ.களாகிய நாங்கள் 43 பேர்கள் கையெழுத்திட்டு அரசாங்கத்தாருக்கு ஒரு மகஜர் எழுதி இத்திட்டத்தை வாபஸ் வாங்கவேண்டுமென்று அனுப்பியிருக்கிறோம். அது மட்டுமல்ல. வாபஸ் வாங்காவிட்டால் பெரிய கிளர்ச்சியை கண்டிப்பாக ஆரம்பித்து இதை எதிர்க்கப் போகிறோம். சட்டத்தையும் மீறப்போகிறோம். சட்டத்தை மீறுவது தவறு என்று தெரிந்தாலும் கூட அரசாங்கத்தாரின் கல்வி முறையை வாபஸ் வாங்க வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக எங்கள் எதிர்ப்பைத் தெரிவிக்கும் முறையில்தான் இவைகளையெல்லாம் செய்யப் போகிறோம். கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களுக்கு இந்த நாட்டு மக்களின் நலனை உத்தேசித்து எந்தத் திட்டத்தையும் கொண்டு வர உரிமையுண்டு. அதைப் போலவே இங்கேயுள்ள 375 அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கும் மக்களின் நலனை உத்தேசித்து அதை எதிர்க்கவும் உரிமையுண்டு. நாங்கள் எதிர்க்கும்போதும் எங்கள் தொகுதியின் நலனை உத்தேசித்தே எதிர்க்கிறோம். ஆகவே இந்த ஆரம்பக் கல்வி திட்டத்தை வாபஸ் வாங்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

*SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்தப் புதிய கல்வி திட்டத்தை நம் மக்கள் மீது திணிப்பதன் மூலம் நமது முதலமைச்சர் அவர்கள் தனக்கு ஒரு தனி இடம் தேடிக் கொண்டு விட்டார். அந்தக் காரணத்திற்காகவே இந்தத் திட்டத்திற்கு 1-10 p.m.

அவருடைய பெயரையே சூட்டிவிடலாமா என்று எனக்குத் தோன்றுகிறது. 'ராஜாஜி கல்வித் திட்டம்' என்றே இதை நான் அழைக்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

"ராஜாஜியினுடைய வழிகளை அலாதியானது. சாதாரண மனித இயல்புக்கு அப்பாற்பட்டது. சட்டசபை, பொதுஜன அபிப்பிராயம், கல்விப் பயிற்சி உடையவர்கள், இவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் கட்டுப்பட்டு நடப்பது என்பது ஒரு சாதாரண மனித இயல்பு. இதெல்லாம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களுக்குப் பிடிக்காது. 'புதிய கல்வித் திட்டம் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறீர்களே; எங்களைக் கலந்திருக்கக்கூடாதா? நாங்கள் யோசனை சொல்லியிருக்க முடியுமே;' என்று சொன்னால், சாணக்கியன் அர்த்த சாஸ்திரங்கள் செய்த போது எந்த பார்லிமெண்டைக் கேட்டு எழுதினான் என்பார். மனுதர்ம சாஸ்திரத்தை மனு எந்த பார்லிமெண்டை கேட்டு எழுதினான் என்பார்.

"ஆனால், நம்முடைய முதல் அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்: நம்முடைய மக்கள் இப்பொழுது ஆயிரம் வருஷங்களுக்குப் பின்னால் இல்லை. ஆயிரம் வருஷங்கள் ஓடிவிட்ட பிறகு, அணுகுண்டு சகாப்தத்தில் இன்றைய மக்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அத்தகைய மக்கள் ஆயிரம் வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னால் பிறந்திருந்தால் அவதார புருஷர்களை நம்பியிருப்பார்கள். அப்பொழுது அவதார புருஷர்கள் செல்வாக்காக இருந்திருக்கலாம். ஆனால், இன்றைக்கு அணுசக்தி காலப் பிரச்னை 20-வது நூற்றாண்டில் ஏற்படுகின்ற பிரச்னையை புராண கால புத்தியைக் கொண்டு செய்யப்படுகின்ற காரியத்தை இன்றைய மக்கள் ஆதரிக்கமாட்டார்கள் என்பதைத் தாழ்மையோடு சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

"இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டத்தை இவ்வளவு வன்மையாக எதிர்க்கக்கூடிய சமயத்தில் நான் ஏதோ இப்பொழுது இருக்கின்ற கல்வித் திட்டத்தில் பெருமை கொண்டவன் என்று நினைத்துவிடக்கூடாது. இப்பொழுது இருக்கின்ற ஆரம்பக் கல்வி திட்டம் மோசமானது. அது திருப்தியளிக்கக் கூடியதாக இல்லை. அதைத் தீவிரமாக பரிசீலனை செய்து மாற்றியமைக்க வேண்டும் என்பதில் யாருக்கும் ஆட்சேபணை கிடையாது. செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதுதான் எங்கள் கோரிக்கை. நாட்டில் இருக்கக்கூடிய 80 லட்சம் குழந்தைகள் எப்படி கல்வி கற்பது, அவர்களுடைய எதிர்காலம் எப்படி இருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதைப் பற்றி உங்களோடு யோசித்து இதைத் திருத்த வேண்டும் என்பதுதான் எதிர்க்கட்சியில் இருக்கக்கூடிய எல்லோருடைய அபிப்பிராயம் ஆகும். ஆனால், எனக்கு அவகாசம் இல்லாத காரணத்தால் ஒரு தெளிவான பரிசீலனையில் இறங்க முடியாத நிலைமையில் நான் இருக்கிறேன். இருந்தாலும் இரண்டொரு விஷயங்களைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

"ராஜாஜி கொண்டு வந்திருக்கக்கூடிய இந்த திட்டத்தால் உண்மையிலேயே கல்வி அபிவிருத்தி இன்றைக்கு இருப்பதைவிட முன்னேற்றத்துக்கு கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா அல்லது 300 வருஷங்களுக்குப் பின்னால் கொண்டுபோயிருக்கின்றதா என்பதைப்பார்த்தால் 300 வருஷங்களுக்குப் பின்னால் கொண்டு போகக்கூடியதாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுபோகக் கூடியதாக இப்பொழுது கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் கல்வி திட்டம் அமையவில்லை. ஏன் அப்படிச் சொல்லுகிறேன். இரண்டு நோக்கங்கள் இருப்பதாக அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் சொல்வது உண்மையில் நடக்கப்போகிறதென்றே வைத்துக்கொண்டு சொல்லுகிறேன். ராஜாஜி திட்டங்கள் யோசனைகளை ஏதோ பிரசாரத்திற்காகச் செய்ததாக நான் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவில்லை. உண்மையிலேயே அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வரப் போகிறார்களென்றுதான் நான் நம்புகிறேன்.

"ஐந்து மணி நேரம் குழந்தைகளைப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் வைத்து சொல்லிக் கொடுப்பது குழந்தைகளையும், குழந்தைகளின் மூளையையும் சித்திரவதை (torture) செய்யக்கூடியதாக இருக்கிறதென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால், அதேசமயத்தில் என்ன சொல்லுகிறார்கள்? தினம் இரண்டு மணி நேரம் குறைக்கப் போகிறோம். பாடத் திட்டம் அப்படியே

இருக்கப் போகிறது. பாடத் திட்டங்கள் குறைந்துவிடாது ; கல்வியின் தரம் குறைந்துவிடாது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இரண்டில் ஏதாவது ஒன்று பொய்யாக இருக்கவேண்டும். பாடத் திட்டம் குறையாது என்பது பொய்யாக இருக்கவேண்டும். ஐந்து மணி நேரத்தில் போதிக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்பதை மூன்று மணி நேரத்தில் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கப் போகிறோம் என்பது பொய்யாக வேண்டும். மூன்று மணி நேரம் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கப் போவதாக வைத்துக் கொள்ளுவோம். நிலைமை என்ன ? ஐந்து மணியே தாராளமாக இடைநேரத்தோடு சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பாடத்தை மூன்று மணி நேரம் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றால், அதைவிட கடுமையான சித்திரவதை இளம் குழந்தைகளுக்கு வேறு இருக்க முடியுமா என்று கேட்கின்றேன். கடினமான பாடங்கள் அல்லவா ? அவைகளை மூன்று மணி நேரத்தில் இளம் குழந்தைகளின் மூளைகளில் திணிப்பது என்பது சித்திரவதையை இன்னும் அதிகப்படுத்துவதாகத் தானே இருக்கும் என்று கூற விரும்புகிறேன்.

“ தொழில் கல்வி, அதாவது குலத் தொழிலைக் கற்றுக்கொள்ளகூடிய கல்வியைப் போதிக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இதை நான் உண்மை என்று நம்புவதா ? இன்றைக்கு எல்லாத் தொழில்களும் நாட்டில் நசித்துக் கொண்டு வருகின்றன. ராஜாஜி அவர்களுக்கு கிராம வாழ்க்கையைப் பற்றி அதிக அனுபவம் கிடையாது. சென்னையிலிருந்து டில்லிக்குப் போனபிறகு தென் பிராந்தியத்தைப் பற்றி ராஜாஜி மறந்து போயிருக்கலாம். தமிழ்நாடு, ஆந்திராவிலுள்ள கிராமப் பகுதிகள் எப்படி இருக்குமென்பதை அவர்கள் மறந்துபோயிருக்கலாம். பிறகு, டில்லியிலிருந்து சென்னைக்கு வந்தவர் சட்டசபைகுள் புகுந்துவிட்டார். ஆகவே, அவர் தமிழ்நாட்டிலுள்ள கிராமங்களில் உள்ள நிலவரத்தைப் புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியாது. இப்பொழுது எல்லாம் மாறிப்போய்விட்டன. கிராமங்களில் தொழில்கள் நடக்கவில்லை ; விவசாயம் க்ஷீணித்திருக்கிறது. குழந்தைகள் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு வரமுடியவில்லை. அதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன ? 40 லட்சம் குழந்தைகள்தான் பள்ளிக்கூடம் வருகின்றன, பள்ளிக்கூடம் வரக்கூடிய வயதுள்ள 45 லட்சம் பிள்ளைகள் ஏன் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு வரமுடியவில்லை என்கின்ற காரணங்களை கிராமங்களில் சுற்றிப் பார்த்து புரிந்து கொண்டால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். கிராமத்திலுள்ள பிள்ளைகள் ஏன் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு வரமுடியவில்லையென்றால், அவர்கள் படிக்க விரும்பவில்லையென்று சொல்ல முடியாது. விவசாயிகள், தொழிலாளர்கள் எல்லோரும் தங்களுடைய குழந்தைகள் படிக்கவேண்டும் ; உயர்ந்த நிலைக்கு பிள்ளைகள் வரவேண்டும் என்றுதான் விரும்புகிறார்கள். ஆனால், அதற்கு என்ன இடைஞ்சல் இருக்கிறதென்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். பிள்ளைகள் வீட்டில் இருந்தாலும் கோவணத்தைக் கட்டிக்கொண்டு திரிந்து கொண்டிருப்பார்கள். அவர்களைப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு அனுப்பவேண்டுமானால், ஒரு சட்டை வாங்கவேண்டும், வேட்டி வாங்கவேண்டும். சோப்பு வாங்கி அவனைக் குளிப்பாட்டவேண்டும். குழந்தைகள் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்குப் போகவேண்டுமானால், காலாகாலத்தில் சோறு போட்டு அனுப்பவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு அனுப்பி வைப்பதற்குக் கூட அத்தியாவசியமான துணிமணி, சிலேட்டு, புத்தகங்கள் வாங்கிக் கொடுப்பதற்கே சக்தியற்ற நிலைமையில் இன்றைக்கு விவசாயிகளும், தொழிலாளர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். அப்பேர்ப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு என்ன செய்திருக்கிறோம் என்பதை ஆராய்வதற்குப் பதிலாக இரண்டு ‘ ஷிப்டு ’ வைக்கிறோம் ; பிள்ளைகளைப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு அனுப்புங்கள் ; என்றதும் அதிகமான குழந்தைகள் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு வர ஏதுவாகும் என்று சொல்வதை யார் நம்புவது ? எங்களால் அதை நம்பமுடியவில்லை. அழகான வார்த்தைகளில் திட்டம் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆங்கிலத்தில் இது அச்சடிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதனால், அன்னிய நாட்டிலுள்ள சில வெள்ளைக்காரர்களுக்கு வேண்டுமானால் இதை அனுப்பி காங்கிரஸ் பிரசாரத்திற்கு உபயோகப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளலாமே யொழிய, நடைமுறையில் இந்த திட்டம் நன்மை பயக்கக்கூடியதாக இருக்க முடியாது.

" பிறகு, இந்த திட்டத்தை ஏன் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள்? இன்றைக்கு கல்விக்காகச் செலவு செய்யக்கூடிய பணத்தைக்கொண்டே, கல்வி திட்டத்தை நல்ல முறையில் அபிவிருத்தி செய்யாமல், உபாத்தியாயர்களையும் அதிகமாக வைக்காமல், இருக்கின்ற உபாத்தியாயர்களை வைத்துக் கொண்டே செய்யக்கூடிய ஒரு காரியமாக இருக்கிறது. ராஜாஜி ஒரு தந்திரமான பூசாரி. தந்திரமான பூசாரி என்ன செய்வானென்றால், வெல்லத்தால் ஒரு பிள்ளையார் பிடித்து, அந்த வெல்லப் பிள்ளையாரிலிருந்தே ஒரு துளி வெல்லத்தைக் கிள்ளி, அதையே பிள்ளையாரின் முன்னாலே வைத்து நிவேதனம் செய்து பூசை செய்யக்கூடிய தந்திரத்தைப் போல, இதை ராஜாஜி ஒரு தந்திரமான முறையில் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் (சிரிப்பு).

" இன்றைக்கு கல்விக்காக இந்த சர்க்கார் 12 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவழிக்கின்றது. அதில் 8 கோடி ரூபாய் ஆரம்பக் கல்விக்காகச் செலவழிக்கப் பட்டும்கூட இன்னும் ஆரம்பக் கல்வியானது கிராமங்களிலுள்ள எல்லாக் குழந்தைகளுக்கும் கிடைக்கவில்லை. கிராமங்கள் பூராவும் கல்வித்துறையில் எந்த அபிவிருத்தியும் ஏற்படவில்லை. அதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன? கிராமக் குழந்தைகள் பள்ளிக்கூடம் வரக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் இல்லை. ஏனென்றால், அவர்களுக்குச் சோறு, துணி கிடைப்பதே கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. மேலும் வாத்தியார்களும் 30 ரூபாய் சம்பளத்தில் பாடம் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். சம்பளம் போதாமல், வாத்தியார்கள் பட்டினி கிடந்துகொண்டே பிள்ளைகளுக்கு பாடம் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். கிராம மக்கள் இலவசமாக பள்ளிக்கூடம் கட்டிக் கொடுத்தால், வாத்தியார்களும் குறைந்த சம்பளத்தில் கிடைத்து விட்டால், பள்ளிக்கூடம் நடத்துவதற்கு சர்க்கார் அனுமதி கொடுப்பார்கள். இப்பொழுது போட்டிருக்கக் கூடிய திட்டத்தால் பாக்கி 45 லட்சம் குழந்தைகளும் வந்து எல்லோரும் படித்து விடுவார்கள் என்பதை யாரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளமுடியாது. அதை சரித்திரம் நிருபிக்கப்போகிறது. இப்படி மேலும் 45 லட்சம் குழந்தைகள் படித்துவிடுவார்கள் என்று சர்க்கார் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருப்பது வெறும் பிரசாரத்திற்காகத்தான் ஏற்பட்டது என்பதும் நிருபிக்கப்படப்போகிறது.

" ஆகையால், நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ள விரும்புவது என்னவென்றால், இதை ஒரு அரசியல் பிரச்னையாக ஆக்கவேண்டாம். கட்சி கௌரவமாகவோ அல்லது சொந்த கௌரவமாகவோ இதை ஆக்கிவிடவேண்டாம். பெரிய மனிதர்கள் போலிக் கௌரவம் பார்க்கக்கூடாது. ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் அப்படி போலிக் கௌரவத்தில் நிற்கக்கூடாது என்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

" இந்த திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்த பின் நாட்டில் இதற்கு எதிர்ப்பு இருப்பதைப் பார்க்கிறார்கள். அதுவும் நான், கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவன் என்ற முறையில் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியாரை வேண்டுமென்றே எதிர்ப்பதற்காக இந்தத் திட்டத்தை எதிர்க்கிறேன் என்று அவர்கள் சொல்லலாம். ஆனால், இந்தச் சபையிலுள்ள எல்லாக் கட்சியினரும் இதை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். அந்தப் பக்கத்தில் இருக்கிறவர்கள் கூட இந்த திட்டத்தை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள் என்று நான் காலையில் சொன்னபோது, " No, No " என்று என்னை பயமுறுத்துவதற்காக சத்தம் போட்டார்களோ என்று நினைக்கிறேன். ஆனால், உண்மை என்னவென்று பார்த்தால், எல்லோரும் பேசினதைவிட பலமாக தோழர் ஆறுமுகம் கண்டித்துப் பேசினார். அவர் பேசினதற்குப் பிறகு நான் பேசவேண்டுமென்ற அவசியம் இல்லாமல் போய்விட்டது. அவர் அவ்வளவு பலமாக இந்த திட்டத்தை எதிர்த்தார். இருந்தாலும், நான் சில உண்மைகளைப் பேசுவதற்காகவே பேசுகிறேன்.

" அதோடுகூட, இன்றைக்கு வோட்டுப் போடும்போது சங்கடம் இருக்கும் என்று, பார்ட்டி 'விப்'புக்குப் பயந்துகொண்டு non-official resolution ஆக ஐந்து காங்கிரஸ் அங்கத்தினர்கள் ஸ்ரீ ஆர். வி. சுவாமிநாதன், ஸ்ரீ ஊர்க்காவலன் போன்ற அங்கத்தினர்கள், அவர்கள் காங்கிரஸ் அங்கத்தினர்கள் என்றுதான் நான் கருதுகிறேன். இந்தத் திட்டத்திற்கு

29th July 1953] [Sri M. Kalyanasundaram]

disapproval தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதில் அரசியல் சூழ்ச்சியோ என்னமோ எனக்குத் தெரியாது. இதெல்லாம் அரசியல் சூழ்ச்சி என்று ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் ஆட்சேபிக்கலாம். எதிர்க்கட்சி அரசியல்வாதிகள் மட்டுமா இதை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள்? கல்வித் துறையிலுள்ள நிபுணர்கள்கூட இதை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். ராஜாஜியால் தனிப்பட்ட முறையில் புகழுக்குரிய அறிவாளிகள்கூட இதை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். பொறுப்பு வாய்ந்த, கண்ணியம் வாய்ந்த கவுன்சில் சபையில்கூட இதை எதிர்த்திருக்கிறார்கள். 'Hindu' பத்திரிகை—அது கம்யூனிஸ்டு பத்திரிகை என்று யாரும் சொல்லமுடியாது—அதுகூட இந்த திட்டத்தைக் கண்டித்து இரண்டு editorials எழுதியிருக்கிறது. தனிப்பட்ட முறையில் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் மீது ஏதாவது விரோதமா?

"இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் எதிர்ப்பானது அரசியல் நோக்கத்துடன் இருக்கும் எதிர்ப்பு என்று நினைப்பது தவறு. அரசியல் நோக்கத்திற்கு எதிர்ப்பு என்று நினைத்தால் அவர்கள் வெற்றியடையமாட்டார்கள். எதிர்கால சந்ததிகளுடைய வாழ்க்கையைப் பொறுத்த முக்கியமான விஷயம் இது. சண்டை சச்சரவிற்கும் சுய செல்வாக்கைப் பெருக்கிக் கொள்வதற்கும் இடம் இருக்கக்கூடாது. நாட்டின் நன்மை ஒன்றையே பெரிதாகக் கருதவேண்டும். கல்வி வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டத்தைப் போக்கக்கூடியதாக இருக்க வேண்டும். நாட்டில் உற்பத்தியை பெருக்கக் கூடியதாக இருக்கவேண்டும். வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டத்தை சமாளிக்க தொழில் வளர்ச்சி அவசியம். அதற்குப் பதிலாக மக்கள் படிக்காமல் தடை செய்ய திட்டம் போடுவது தகாது. இது நாட்டை கேவலப்படுத்தக்கூடியதாக இருக்கிறது. இதனால் நாட்டில் முன்னேற்றமிருக்கமுடியாது. ஆகவே திட்டம் கொண்டுவரும் போது வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டத்தைப் போக்க ஆலோசனை செய்யவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது வந்திருக்கும் திட்டம் எங்கு கொண்டுபோய்விடும் என்பதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். இப்பொழுதாவது தொழிலாளர்கள், விவசாயிகள், ஹரிஜனங்கள் இவர்களுடைய குழந்தைகள் நூறில் ஒன்று அல்லது ஆயிரத்தில் ஒன்று தப்பித் தவறி படித்துவிட்டு சட்டசபைக்கோ சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகத்திற்கோ வந்து விடுகிறது. இந்த மாதிரியான திட்டத்தைக்கொண்டு வந்தால் அவ்விதம் வருவதைக்கூட தடைசெய்து இவ்விதம் இனிமேல் வரமுடியாமல் தடை செய்யும் திட்டமாகும். அவர்களுடைய குழந்தைகளுக்குக் கல்வி வசதி இல்லாமல் போய்விடும். ஆகவே இந்த திட்டத்தை நான் பலமாக எதிர்க்கிறேன். கனம் ராஜாஜிக்கு இதைப்பற்றி ஏதாவது சந்தேகம் இருந்தால் ஆலோசகர்களை அழைத்து அவர்களுடைய யோசனைகளைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு அதன்மேல் இதைக்கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் உடனேயே இந்த திட்டத்தை வாபஸ் செய்யவேண்டும். போலி கௌரவம் பார்க்கக் கூடாது. ஒரு கமிட்டியை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். அந்தக் கமிட்டியின் ஆலோசனையைக் கேட்டு அத்திட்டத்தை நடத்தவேண்டும். இன்னும் ஒரு வருஷம் காத்திருக்கலாம். இப்பொழுது ஆறு வருஷங்கள் காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சியில் கஷ்டப்பட்டதோடு இன்னும் ஒரு வருஷம் கஷ்டப்படலாம். நிபுணர்கள் அடங்கிய ஒரு கமிட்டியை நியமித்து சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களையும் அதில் சேர்த்து இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டத்தை பரிசீலனை செய்து அந்த திட்ட அடிப்படையில் புதிய கல்வி திட்டத்தைக்கொண்டுவந்தால் நாட்டில் ஆதரவு இருக்கும். அது இல்லாமல் போலீஸை வைத்துக் கொண்டும் அதிகாரத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டும் அதிகாரத்தை துஷ்பிரயோகம் செய்து இந்த திட்டத்தை நடத்தவேமுடியாது. அப்பொழுது ஜனங்களுடைய ஆதரவு கொஞ்சம்கூட இருக்காது என்பதை எச்சரிக்கை செய்யவிரும்புகிறேன். பல தொகுதிகளிலிருந்து பல மக்கள் கையெழுத்திட்டு மனுக்கள் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதையும் இந்த சபையின் முன் சமர்ப்பிக்கிறேன்." 1-20 p.m.

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—"கனம் அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது கொண்டுவந்துள்ள புது கல்வி திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி பேசுவதற்கு முன் அதைக்கொண்டுவந்த முறையைப்பற்றி சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இந்தப் புதிய கல்வி திட்டத்தை இந்நாட்டில் புகுத்திய முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் அதை ஜனநாயக முறைக்கு விரோதமாகவும் 1-23 p.m.

எதேச்சாதிகார முறையிலும் அதைக்கொண்டுவந்து இருக்கிறார் என்று சொல்லவேண்டிய அவசியம் இருக்கிறது. ஈஜிப்டில் நாகிப் அவர்கள் இம்மாதிரியான திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்தால் அதைப்பற்றி வியப்படைய வேண்டியதில்லை. இப்பொழுது நம் நாட்டில் ஜனநாயக முறை வளர்ந்து வந்துகொண்டிருக்கும்போது இதைக்கொண்டுவந்தது கண்டிக்கத் தகுந்ததாக இருக்கிறது என்பதைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி சொல்லும்போது கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இதற்குக் காரணம் சொல்லுகிறார். 'ஆதி காலத்தில் ராமானுஜரும் புத்தரும் சீர்திருத்தம் கொண்டு வந்தபோது அவர்கள் யாரைக் கலந்து கொண்டு சீர்திருத்தங்கள் கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். அவர்கள் யாரைக்கேட்டும் செய்ததாகவே தெரியவில்லை' என்று சொல்லுகிறார். இப்பொழுது நடப்பது ராமானுஜரும் புத்தரும் சீர்திருத்தம் கொண்டுவந்த காலம் இல்லை என்பதை நான் அவர்களுக்குச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுது மக்கள் 1953-ம் வருஷத்தில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இரண்டாயிரம் ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு இருந்ததைப்போல் இல்லை இப்பொழுது மக்கள். அப்பொழுது கேள்வி கேட்கும் அறிவு அற்றிருந்தார்கள். அப்பொழுது அவர்கள் மக்கள் எவ்வளவுக்கெவ்வளவு ஆராயும் அறிவு அற்றிருந்தார்களோ அவ்வளவுக்கவ்வளவு இப்பொழுது ஆராய்ச்சி அறிவுள்ளவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அப்பொழுது எதைச் செய்தாலும் அதைப் புரிந்துகொள்ளாவிட்டாலும் நம்பக்கூடிய நிலையில் இருந்தார்கள். அப்பொழுது இந்த நாடு அந்த நிலையில் இருந்தது என்பதை அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக்கொண்டு வர விரும்புகிறேன். அடுத்தபடியாக அவரை புத்தருக்கும் ராமானுஜருக்கும் ஒப்பிட்டுக்கொண்டு கூறியிருப்பது தவறு என்பதையும் நான் எடுத்துக்காட்ட ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். ஒருவர் தான் பெரியவர் ஆகவேண்டும் என்று நினைத்துக்கொண்டு காரியங்களைச் செய்தால் அவருக்கும் பிறருக்கும் அதனால் நன்மையுண்டு. ஒருவன் தன்னைத்தானே பெரியவன் என்று நினைத்துக் கொண்டு எக்காரியத்தையும் செய்வது தனக்கும் பிறருக்கும் நலம் பயக்காததோடு, அந்நிலைமை தான் என்கிற ஆணவத்தின் அடிப்படையாகப் பிறந்ததென்றே சொல்லவேண்டும். இதைப் பற்றி கூறுகிறபோது திருவள்ளுவர் பாட்டு ஒன்றை நான் எடுத்துக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

"வியவற்க தன்னை எஞ்ஞான்றும் நயவற்க
நன்றி பயவா வினை"

என்று கூறியிருக்கிறார். ஒருவன் ஒரு காரியம் செய்தால் அது நல்ல காரியமாக இருக்கும் என்று அவன் நினைத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடாது. மற்றவர்களுக்கும் அறிவு இருக்கிறது. அவர்களையும் கலந்து செய்யவேண்டும் என்ற அடிப்படையில் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக இப்பொழுது கொண்டுவந்துள்ள புதுக் கல்வி திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி சில கருததுக்களைக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். கல்வி திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி 'டிப்டி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்' முதலிய கல்வி அதிகாரிகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் விடுத்த அறிக்கையில் இதன் நோக்கங்கள் எடுத்துச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. மாணவர்கள் தங்களுடைய பெற்றோர்களின் தொழிலை கற்றுக் கொள்வதற்காக அவர்களுக்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும் என்ற நோக்கம் முதலாவதாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த நோக்கத்தைப்பற்றி பார்க்கும்போது இது மிகவும் மோசமானது, மிகவும் தவறானது என்று கூற ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இந்த மாதிரி பெற்றோர்கள் தொழிலை மகன் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று வற்புறுத்த ஆரம்பித்தால் உண்மையிலேயே இப்பொழுது நாட்டில் இருக்கும் ஜாதி வேறுபாடுகள் ஜாதி பூசல் நிலைத்திருக்க வழி செய்வதாகும் என்று தோன்றுகிறதே தவிர வேறு ஒன்றும் இல்லை. இந்த திட்டத்தினால் ஜாதி வேறுபாடுகளை நீக்குவதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. உண்மையிலேயே இது தொழிலை வளர்ப்பதற்குக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இந்த திட்டத்தினால் பெற்றோர்களுக்கு தங்கள் குழந்தைகள் செய்யவேண்டிய தொழிலை தேர்ந்து எடுத்துக்கொள்ள சுதந்தரம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதுவும் இல்லை. பெற்றோர்கள் தொழிலை மகன் செய்வதற்குத்தான் இதில் இடம் இருக்கிறது. இப்படி இல்லாமல் வேறு

தொழிலைக் கற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கு இதில் என்ன வழி இருக்கிறது. பள்ளிக் கூடத்தில் அரை மணி நேரம் படித்துவிட்டு மற்ற நேரங்களில் தொழில் கற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று திட்டம் வகுத்தால் அப்பொழுது பிராமணப் பிள்ளைகள் சக்கிலிய பிள்ளைகளோடு சேர்ந்து தோல் தொழில் செய்யும் பெற்றோர்களிடம் படித்து தொழில் கற்றுக்கொள்ள சம்மதிப் பாரா? இது போன்று ஒரு மேல் ஜாதியில் பிறந்த குழந்தை கீழ் ஜாதியில் பிறந்த பெற்றோர் செய்யும் தொழில் கற்றுக்கொள்ள சம்மதிப் பாரா என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இந்த திட்டத்தினால் ஒரு மன மாறுதலும் ஏற்படாது. இந்த திட்டத்தினால் ஜாதி முறை மாறும் என்று சொல்லுவது வெறும் ஏமாற்று வித்தையாக இருக்கிறதே தவிர வேறு ஒன்றும் இல்லை. இந்த முறை மீண்டும் ஜாதி முறையை புகுத்துவ தாகத் தான இருக்கிறது. இந்த முறையினால் வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டம் நீங்கப்போவதில்லை. ஆகவே இந்த திட்டம் எல்லா அம்சங்களிலும் விரும்பத்தகாததாக இருக்கிறது."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Mr. Speaker, it is obvious that I cannot do justice to all the points and observations made by several speakers this morning commenting adversely on the policy of the Government. Mr. Kalyanasundaram made his speech typical of the attitude of the Communist party and nobody need be surprised at it. Other speakers who may be classed into a second type in the Opposition took an attitude at which also I cannot be surprised. There are two clear and distinct types in the Opposition comments. One is that ' the Government are not taking any measures to meet the economic condition of the poor people of the country and that the Government are not only not taking steps, but they cannot take steps, they are incapable of taking steps and therefore this tinkering with the educational programme is of no use. If people do not come to learn to read and write and if people do not join the schools to learn to read and write, it is not due to this or that, but it is essentially due to the economic condition of the people. It is not due to the unwillingness or anything else of that kind on the part of the people. It is all due to the sheer economic condition of the people and therefore the proposed scheme of elementary education is wrong and must be given up. There is no use bringing this new scheme as the economic condition of the people and the present state of affairs cannot be altered and is not being altered '. That is the Communist line of argument. On the other hand, the other type of opposition is that ' the object of the scheme has been and is to suppress the ambitions and prospects of a certain class of people against whom the Government have set themselves and therefore this scheme is wrong '. This is the simple, but very unfortunate picture that presents itself to me so far as I can see the observations on the other side. It is most unfortunate, but I think I have understood the main lines in the picture. Mr. Kalyanasundaram is definite that we cannot do anything. The larger includes the lesser. We cannot govern to the satisfaction of the people and we cannot improve the conditions of the people. That is what he says. It follows that all the policies and aims of the Government are also wrong. The time is, however, limited just now and we shall have many occasions later on to refer to many of the points raised in this connection, that is to say, the political 1-30 p.m.

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unfitness of the Government to govern this country. Opportunities will be available elsewhere to show to the satisfaction of the people and the country that the presumptions made with reference to the motive of the Government and those behind them with regard to their attitude towards certain classes of people, that is the desire of the Government to suppress and injure the cause of those classes of the community are all wrong. I am sure there will be many opportunities to show to the best of our ability that all these presumptions are entirely wrong. Passions cannot be allayed by a discussion in the Assembly, especially within the time before us. Passions are bound to be there and they must be met to the best of our ability elsewhere hoping for good luck in that process. I wish immediately to say something about what gratifies me. Hon. Members have described that I have done a great mistake tactically in proposing a scheme of such vital importance without due consultation and without proper advice and the like and that at least for the sake of democratic principles I should have done this or that. All these things apart, I am gratified at one thing. In spite of the mistake that I am supposed to have committed and in spite of the wrong strategy that I have followed even taking my own aim as the correct aim, all this has resulted in one good thing. A great deal of attention has now been paid to the question of education itself. It has been given vital importance in public discussions more than at any time before. I am highly gratified at it. If the scheme which the Government have put forward for discussion before the House fails and even if it achieves nothing else, I am glad that we have achieved in July 1953 this great thing, viz., very great attention has been brought actively to be given to the question of education itself and to the various details relating to education. Much more has been gained in this regard than we could have achieved by adopting what is argued as correct procedure. I would have been wise, as suggested by my friends on the other side, if I had come forward with this proposal and put it before the House in the first instance. I have no doubt the atmosphere would have been calm, vanities would have been satisfied and everything would have been smooth. I would have been very strong in my position with regard to this scheme and would have had support from all sections. But still, it would have been only a camera decision and people outside would not have taken very much interest in education as such, and the various details connected therewith as they do now owing to my so-called bad strategy. I am very glad to-day that every man in the country and probably also many women know what exactly the Dravida Kazhagam and the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam want and what exactly the Communist party wants, exactly for how many hours the children are in schools and how many subjects are taught and for what time and so on. In that way I am gratified. There is not much time to expatiate on this further.

1-40 p.m. "I am sorry, however, that alongside of that good result, this question has got mixed up with political aims and entangled in a political atmosphere. That is the pity of it. I wish, even in

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this Assembly as it is composed to-day, I had an opportunity or occasion to discuss the vital questions that are involved in this matter, properly, calmly and at full length. Because, some of these things looking very simple cannot be understood unless the matter is thrashed out and put before them very clearly for acceptance or rejection. I am sorry for the atmosphere that has been created, a political atmosphere in which we have to come to a decision on a purely educational matter. Of course, we will have all groups of the Opposition combining to say 'No, we cannot accept the Government proposal'. It is very easy to express such an opinion, but of what value will it be educationally? Of what value can any vote taken in this atmosphere be to the educationists? I presume I am not guilty of contempt when I say that a vote at this juncture and in this atmosphere will be of little value to educationists. I am sorry I have to express my very great regret at the atmosphere in which we are discussing this subject.

"Well, Sir, our motives are attacked. That is to say, it has been stated without qualification and without even an attempt to hide it in courteous terms that my object in bringing up this plan, in initiating the scheme, is to ruin a particular community, especially the poor people. I am not referring to the Kazhagam's definition of communities. I am referring to the complaint made by one or two Members who spoke towards the end of the debate that this is brought in in order to ruin the poor people and that the poor people are going to be ruined by it. I do not wish to argue that point but just wish to put my own belief about it simply for the sake of those who wish to know what I think about it. If anything has appealed to me in this scheme it is the fact that this will help the poor people. If I had any doubts that it would not help the poor people but hurt them, I would be the last person to propose it. People may argue for Prohibition and people may argue against Prohibition. Some are for removal of untouchability and some are not. Some are for throwing temples open to Harijans and some believe in keeping them out. Lots may be said for and against these. But I was joining and taking part in these movements because I knew that they would help poor people and not hurt them. In the same manner here, I was without any doubt in my mind that this proposal to give half time free to the boy and the parent and the family and to ask the family to lend the boy to the school only half the time which he has hitherto been allowed would help the poor people and will not hurt them. It is because it would help the poor people that I introduced the scheme. Let me tell my friends here that when I first began this scheme, I had already a great deal of connection with the basic scheme of education and its origin even when it was in the womb, that is, in the mind of Mahatma Gandhi. I had a great deal to do with it and there is much in it which I can tell. Sir, last year in July 1952 when I spoke to my Colleague, the Education Minister, I said to him nothing more than this. 'Let us allow boys to come only for three hours and let them be free for the other three hours to be with their own families. Let them have reduced hours of work. What do you think of the proposal?' Approving it he told me 'yes,

it is very good, let us do it but let the other part, the non-school part, be utilised in a suitable way, and it will be very good to the extent that it will be utilised.' That is the origin of the movement and I say that is what is in fact embodied in the scheme. I have said it only to make this point that I am laying great stress on the advantage which the poor will get by this short-term course. Even as I am asking for the short-term medical course against which there is so much opposition and even as I am asking for many other short-term courses, this is the thing that appeals to me most.

" Then, Sir, after the initiation of this policy, I have looked into the matter. I have to be very brief in my remarks. I do not know whether hon. Members are in touch with educational institutions. Those who are in touch know the conditions fully and I am going to describe them to-day very briefly. I have to use very clear and rather harsh terms because I have to be brief. Otherwise, I could expand and pad my observation with something to make it soft. I have to be harsh. To-day, the average that we find in our schools is three teachers who pretend to look after five standards simultaneously, that is, at the same time. That is the average and sometimes it is worse, and sometimes it is slightly better. In numerous schools this average obtains, namely, one teacher has to attend to more than one standard simultaneously at the same time. Now I consider it very wrong. If for nothing else, at least for this, viz., putting an end to the present system and making one teacher attend to one set of boys at one point of time and to another set of boys at another point of time and not simultaneously, I would commend this scheme. Any educationist will accept this. What is now going on in schools? What is the use of talking of economic matters and other matters? What is now going on in schools is an anomaly; it is a fraud, a fraud on everybody, one teacher looking after two standards at the same time. In my opinion it is very wrong and it should be stopped. This scheme is going to put an end to it and I have no doubt about it. If it does not bring it about, the scheme is wrong; if it brings it about, the scheme is good, if only for that reason.

" Then, there is the other thing. There are those who do not believe in the work programme—and there are a large number of them on the opposite side—and they would oppose even the basic education scheme if it were presented to them now afresh. They would oppose it right through, all through. They do not believe in the work programme and they therefore object to the present scheme also. Suppose the work programme is bad and will not bring in results. Let it be so. I do not want you to rely on that part of the scheme. That is my answer. The principal part of the scheme as I would ask you to take it is the reduction of the school instruction of six periods to three periods. If you do not believe in the work programme, ignore it; do not send the children out; keep them back. That is my plea. They may say ' your scheme includes all that '. Sir, in the scheme, it is made quite clear that there is no compulsion in the matter because in

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the first place children are young. In the second place, we do not intend to have any compulsion in the matter either as a whole or in parts. That is to say, it is made clear that there is no compulsion that the boy must go to a particular farmer or craftsman. He need not go and attend to any craft work at all if he likes to remain at home. Those who do not believe in the work programme need not be anxious and their criticism is irrelevant here. Then there may be the other fear that the boy may not make progress in his work programme and therefore suffer in promotion. The Government have made it clear that no examination, no tests, whatever will be held which will impede the progress of the boy or stop his promotion from class to class because of any deficiency in the matter. There is no form of compulsion in the work part of the scheme but those who have drawn up the scheme have faith in that programme . They believe it will flourish, if not quickly at least slowly. They believe much will come out of it. This is part of their hope. But let it be clearly understood there is no compulsion about it.

"Then, Sir, if one other obsession were removed, the attitude of most people would be different in regard to this. That obsession is this. Many Members pointed out that the scheme should be examined in the present context of affairs in the world. What we are now really doing is to fit our educational methods to the present contexts. Hon. Members who spoke on the opposite side imagine that I was an old-century man and that they are very modern people. But the truth is that without their being conscious of it, they are examining the scheme from the point of view of an old state of affairs. They are examining it from the point of view that a certain number of people in particular communities will have the advantage and get educated and the backwardness of the rest of the community will continue. It is from that point of view that this scheme is disliked. They examine it saying why should a boy do bodily work; why should the present hours of work be cut by half of what are allotted to him which help him to advance more quickly?' So, they imagine the scheme is wrong. It is wrong to take that view. Not some fortunate boys, but all the boys of all communities will have to be made at least literate. At least reading, writing and arithmetic they should know. There is no question about it. To-day the desire is there but the resources are not there.

"To-day we should examine every measure on this touchstone. We must see whether our scheme will help every boy to become somewhat literate, somewhat able to write, somewhat to do some arithmetic. The very much greater advance a few boys in a community may obtain is not the point that has to govern our examination. What we should find out is whether the spread of reading, writing and arithmetic will be wider in the new scheme or whether it will be less. If we examine it on that touch-stone, I am sure that impartial minds would see that this scheme gives hope, this scheme gives opportunity in that direction. If it fails it is a different matter. Many things have failed in the world, I

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can quote from history; but that would not prove that those things were wrong. We must strive. I think in this scheme there is scope for the widest distribution of elementary knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic. But I would not call that alone by the name of education. There is the widest scope for real education, if the other part of our scheme is properly implemented. I have no doubt whatsoever about it. Many people argue, 'bring the crafts into the school, have the potter, the shoe-maker, the cobbler, the weaver and the numerous other people in the school'. Where are the craftsmen, they ask. I can say, they are there, though hon. Members are oblivious of their existence. We are living on account of the existence of these people. Though a certain number have gone out of occupation, still there are quite a few who work to-day and they weave the cloth, make the shoes, the pots, the fans and everything that we need. We have still the bullock-cart. It is no good to imagine that everything is done by motor cars now. Thousands of village craftsmen are there. A point is made that if they can be put in the school-compound, in the school grounds, it would be a very good thing. I do not deny that. If it were possible, it would be a very good thing. We will try to do that, as much as possible. If we find difficulty in getting people to help us in this scheme, we will have to do that also. We will have to bring the man there, ask him to do his work there and allow him to find some profit in coming to the school. We are going to do that.

"Let us examine the matter a little more carefully like good husbandmen. A school with all these several craftsmen there would be a small polytechnic. A very nice thing to have a polytechnic in every village school. Wonderful good thing. The very picture of it entrances me. I would like every village school to be a small cottage industries polytechnic; it would be a beautiful thing. But it is there already without our recognizing it. Simply because it is not within the school walls, can we say it is not there? It is there around the school. Is not the potter, is not the dhobi, is not the wheelwright, is not the cobbler very near there? Everybody is there. Instead of bringing them and making them work inside the compound, I want every boy, every upper class boy especially, to go to the cobbler's workshop and the other man's place, mix with them and see the work and help and practise if he wants to progress. The polytechnic is spread out instead of being inside the compound. That is the only difference. The polytechnic is spread out in the small villages. Why should not the whole village be considered a school? It is an illusion of the mind to imagine that the school is within the walls. The whole village is the school, the village polytechnic is there, every branch of it.

"When I was a little boy, I had to walk one mile to go to the primary school; go there early in the morning, come back for midday meal, have a hurried meal and run to reach there in time and then come back in the evening. Probably this made a deep impression on my mind and I hate the six-hour school. I may confess to hon. Members—it may be due to an early impression—I hated the double session school even as a child. Every day I felt,

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'is not one session enough?'. I think it is a good scientific scheme to reduce the two sessions to one session only. But to-day, in the villages, schools are not so far away from the houses of the pupils. There are so many schools, and so many craft places which have grown by themselves. They may not have been fostered by the Education department with a special officer paid Rs. 1,000 a month. They have grown there with the native hue and blood. Why should not the boys treat the whole village as a school? In fact, that is the intention of the whole scheme and the philosophy of the whole scheme. The argument that unless we bring the craftsmen into the school, the scheme is wrong is not correct. We will try our best to bring as much as possible into the school. The Education department, so to say, adopts all the various technical institutions—the basket-weavers, the cobblers' workshop—one of each or two of each. The village school adopts all these institutions, so to say, affiliates them and the village school becomes a University, a Polytechnic University in every respect. Small things could be compared with big things of the same type. They are small in magnitude not as large as a University. But I wonder if these natural village polytechnics are not really more valuable. The little polytechnic I am envisaging will be far more valuable than any palatial polytechnic subsidized by the Government and the Opposition conspiring together to waste money upon it. The little polytechnic does not want so much money or assistance. But it is better in the ultimate result. It has spread everywhere. It is not one, it is a thousand, it is ten thousands. It is everywhere in every village. You will see the value of it in course of time, only if hon. Members will allow me to work it. If they do not allow me to work it, it will be a mere dream and pass out like a walking shadow. But if it is allowed, it will be worked and hon. Members will see it. I have no doubt in my mind about it.

"Sir, Mr. Nambiar made a puranic reference which captured my imagination. I shall dwell upon it. I do not know whether all hon. Members understood him. He pointed out that 'Chandramathi's jewel could be seen only by Harischandra.' There are some things which cannot be seen by others; it is only those who sympathize and those who understand and those who love that can see the jewel which is hidden from the eyes of those who do not wish to see. May I say that this scheme of mine is a jewel and those people do not see it (Opposition Members: 'Oh, oh!') because they do not love, they do not sympathize, they do not understand? Naturally and instinctively, Mr. Nambiar referred to Chandramati in this connexion. It was a good inspiration. I therefore take it from him. However, I am not stopping with that. There are some who can see—and I am talking not of myself, I am not saying that I am 'Harischandra'. It was a gift to Harischandra, he could see it. We shall in course of time find many will see. Some have already seen it.

"Sir, I have a letter—I hope some hon. Members would be interested in hearing it read—it is from one who is wedded to the Basic Education Scheme. Hon. Member after hon. Member said

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that this is not the basic scheme and so on and so forth. What do they know about the Basic Scheme? Dr. Zakir Hussain knows about the Basic Scheme as a mother knows her child. Dr. Zakir Hussain understands, identifies and loves the Basic Scheme as a mother knows and loves her child. He writes: 'I felt thrilled that something was being attempted which would make the Basic education of Gandhiji's dream possible of achievement.' Did I deceive him? Did I go and argue with him? He writes of his own accord. He does not know how much is done here to prevent me from attempting. He says further: 'We have mostly been playing with that scheme in the country. We fight shy of work as an instrument of education and keep on trying pathetically to make it respectable and succeed only in making it inane, lifeless and insincere.' He is referring to the work-programme within the
2 p.m. school compound of basic schools. He is referring to the teachers who are specially trained for the work, who are not mere craftsmen for whom we have no regard but who are really the best teachers and who are prepared to teach the children. He says, 'We succeed only in making them inane, lifeless and insincere. We pretend to train teachers in methods of work and only succeed partially. Most of them lack the drive, earnestness and sincerity which are the distinguishing marks of most worthwhile work. By trying to mobilize the village artisan for the work of education, you seem to me to have taken a very vital step in the right direction'. Sir, I am quoting it not to boast of my proposal. I am quoting it in answer to the objection raised that this scheme does not satisfy the people who are for basic education. He continues, 'Children will in this way experience the real atmosphere of honest work which no second-hand imitation can generate'. I want these words to be kept in mind by those on the other side who are educationists in some degree or other and they will agree with this remark. Partisans cannot, of course, agree. Hon. Members on the other side are wondering why Dr. Zakir Hussain has written this letter without consulting the Assembly here! (Laughter.) He further writes, 'The step will, I hope and trust, be useful to education and useful to the craft work of our artisan. I hope everything will be done to make them feel that they are co-operating in one of the most important tasks of nation-building'. That truly is my ambition. I want to make the artisan who is not called a teacher and who cannot read and write, feel that he is part of our education programme. We go to him and we beg of him to do this and that. I want to make him feel that he has been fitted into and has a definite share in our education programme. I want to make him feel proud that he is part of the Education department itself. That is one of the best features, socially speaking, of the scheme that we have introduced. He continues, 'Further, if you can make the teacher and the artisan understand each other, I am sure you will do a great service to Indian Education.' Then there is a personal reference to me and I do not think I need read it. He says in another place, 'Judging from papers there seems to be a good deal of heat generated over the new scheme. Criticism is usually most violent when people

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understand the least '. The proposition that when a thing is not understood, criticism becomes violent instead of being calm is a general proposition not intended against hon. Members. 'I am sure that you will have patience enough ', he says that is his hope,—' to convince the critics by results of the essential soundness of what you have so courageously initiated '. I do not lay stress on the compliments, but this throws light on what I am doing.

"Then, Sir, what did the South Indian Teachers' Union say? Much reference was made to them. They were courteous enough to send me a note signed by the President of the South Indian Teachers' Union, President of the Madras Teachers' Guild, and the President of a recent State Educational Conference. Particularly I want Mr. Swayamprakasam's attention to it. They say, among other things, ' In understanding the new scheme, the following educational principles have to be kept in mind :—

(1) Primary education should be less book-centred;

(2) Children should not be made to sit in the class for five hours a day;

(3) Children should recognize the dignity of work;

(4) Children should do simple manual labour;

(5) Children should help their parents in their work whenever possible.

These principles are sound and should be and can be incorporated in any scheme of primary education, new or old '. They have analysed the scheme. If they think that we have not done these things, they think we ought to do it. If it is difficult, we should try and make it practicable. That is their opinion. They do not differ on any fundamental principle. Then they say, ' it is to be carefully considered whether the efficiency of the teachers will not suffer when they teach for six days at six hours each day '. They think that six days in the week is a little too much. Most of us have been used to six days in the week. We know High Court Judges sit in court only for five days in the week. But in most other institutions and in most places they all work for six days in the week."

Sri S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—" We read in the newspapers that the South Indian Teachers' Union condemned this modified scheme of elementary education. Is the Hon. Chief Minister reading portions of their letter which are advantageous to him? It is better if he gives a copy of it to us."

* The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am abiding by the time-limit and do not wish to read the whole letter. Here it is for anyone to read. I do not say that they *support* me. That is not the point. I am saying that the South Indian Teachers' Union have not denied the correctness of the fundamental principles which are adumbrated in our scheme. That is why they say, ' It is for this reason the teachers will certainly

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co-operate in a system of shift, etc.' The teachers at least appreciate the scheme because on the fundamentals there is very little difference of opinion. The difference of opinion is only in regard to the manner in which the scheme has been enforced. Therefore, Sir, this letter shows to me that the Teachers' Union appreciate the value of the principles that we are trying to put forth in the scheme. That is why I read it along with 'Chandramati's jewel'. They see the jewel. Whether they can take the jewel and handle it, that is a different matter. They say that it is a good scheme.

"Again, Sir, in December 1952, there was an International Conference on Compulsory Education in South-East Asia and the Pacific held in our country. The Government of India asked two Educational Ministers to attend the conference and take part in it and our Minister for Education, Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao, attended the conference. That International Conference made some recommendations. Among them is this: 'Plans should include not only long-term provision for the ultimate achievement of full compulsory education, but also practical short-term devices for ensuring that a start is made here and now, according to the varying conditions in each country. The provision of part-time education is a temporary expedient where full-time schooling is not yet practicable.' These were their recommendations. I do not think they had read our scheme or anything like that. But, our scheme is an attempt to execute what they have recommended. This was in December 1952. Thereafter we went further with what we were doing."

An hon. MEMBER :—" Sir, I want to know when we are to adjourn."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" The House will sit till 2-30 p.m."

* The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I was given an hour. I don't think I have exceeded it. At any time the Opposition wants me to stop, apart from others, I will stop. Sir, I am near finishing. The Raja of Chettinad made a very helpful speech. (Cries of 'Yes, yes' from the Opposition Benches.) Why do I refer to it?"

Sri M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" He will always support you."

* The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is always a habit with some people to do the right thing. (Laughter.)

"Why I refer to him is because of what he had said. He said: 'Here are the emotions. Here is the Opposition. The scheme may be good. But you should satisfy them.' That has been fairly well represented by him. He was referring not to Mr. Kalyanasundaram or Mr. Nagi Reddi or the tribe behind them."

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SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Are we tribes? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is a well-known English phrase. It carries with it no bad meaning. No bad motive need be associated with it. We even say ' Shakespeare and his tribe '." 2-10 p.m.

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Then can we say you and your tribe? "

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" By all means say Rajaji and his tribe.

" We maintain that the present emotional discharge, this discharge of emotion is only artificial. This is my tribe's view. But when once an artificial thing starts, it can become very big.

" Sri Muthiah Chettiar said ' Whatever may be the motives, whatever may be the origin, it is our duty to pacify them. It is our duty to satisfy them '. Might I say in return that I am always trying to satisfy and persuade them? But can it be so easy? There is so much of previous bias involved. Even if the voice inside is slightly inclined to accept my persuasion, another voice says to them : ' It is dangerous for you. Do not be tempted. Do not agree. Do not do the right. Keep away '. That is always the case. Where there is previous bias, there is the fear to change one's own opinion. Therefore, I cannot succeed in persuading those people by saying that this scheme, I am calling it a scheme even though I would like to give it some other high name, is likely to kill caste distinctions and caste hatred better than your hatred propaganda. The scheme will truly kill caste distinctions without people knowing it. A Brahman child will have to go to a cobbler shop. A high-class child will have to go and handle the dhobi's iron. All these things may be there in the scheme. We believe that it will reduce castes and not promote caste hatred as is now deliberately sought to be done. But Sri Muthiah Chettiar says that in spite of that bias, let us try to remove that bias and fear. I cannot remove it by words. Therefore he says : ' Let us have a body to examine the matter, let them give their opinion and their findings may probably convince them.' I only want to make one observation. The scheme had been started just now. It must be put into execution for some time. What is there to be examined at the outset in the scheme except the papers and books? If hon. Members have examined the scheme they may have seen that there is nothing in it for *examining* except papers. Supposing I had said before enforcing Prohibition that the Prohibition Bill might be referred to an Expert Committee. The Expert Committee would have gone through the provisions of the Bill and would have observed that the Bill was good on paper. But by examining after the enforcement of the Prohibition Act has begun, how the people react to it and how they evade this provision or that provision of the Act, we can understand whether Prohibition is good, bad, or indifferent, or

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practical or impractical. In the same manner, I am speaking to my extremist oppositionists. I am asking them carefully and sympathetically to understand me for without sympathy there cannot be understanding of one another. I am asking them to hold themselves in patience, to bring all their violent agitation to an end. If you start with a wrong presumption of evil motive and you build a big superstructure on it, the whole structure goes wrong. The foundation is wrong. The motive is wrong. Every one of your inferences goes wrong because of the wrong assumption and the superstructure put on that basis. That is why, I ask them first to believe that our motive is right, that is why I ask them to keep their jujdgment in abeyance and see and allow the scheme to be worked for some months. The scheme may not be sound. It may go wrong. But let us see it at work and watch the result. Let us see whether it goes wrong, even though I do not wish it. I would even make this concession to the Opposition that I am prepared to call the best expert opinion from anywhere in the world. Let them examine our schools. In the old days, experts came to visit hospitals, big institutions, and universities and wrote beautiful reports. But this time let your Chief Minister have the honour and the pleasure of getting big men to examine our village schools. Let the experts go to our villages and see for themselves the schools, the village schools, the blacksmith's *patrai*, the cobbler's shop, the carpenter's shed, the goldsmith's place and all village crafts. Let them examine everything. Let them give their decision. I am prepared to abide by their decision. But it must be done on actual practice. It is no use asking a committee to examine a thing in the air. Let the thing be given a fair trial. If you examine a bird when it is a fledgling, you could not say whether it could fly or not. Suppose you examine an eagle's nest can you say at once whether the young fledgling could fly so high? A little time should be given for the fledgling to develop its wings. Then it will fly, and fly it will, to great heights. It is the same with this scheme of elementary education. Time should be given for the scheme to get into working shape. Then only can we say whether it is bad or good. It is worth while to claim that in our country, even bitter opponents can come together. That is why I am appealing to my extremist oppositionists. That is why I want to rally them round. That is why I appeal to their conscience and to their patriotism. That is why I say to them: "Join with me. Let us unite. The scheme may be wrong. But give me an opportunity to try this "wrong" scheme. I am in a hurry. The whole of the Education department is in a hurry to make this scheme a success. Therefore let this scheme be given a fair chance.' Let all hon. Members help in this great work. Let every M.L.A. be helpful. Let this scheme be given a fair trial. But instead, an atmosphere of doubt is raised. Somebody said that even the Director of Public Instruction was not an expert in elementary education. The Director of Public Instruction is the Head of a Department. He is at the head of a body of people who deal daily with elementary education. Are they not the best

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judges? I do admit I am not an expert. When once we have evolved a scheme and think it would be a success, let us give it a fair trial. That is why I appeal to the conscience of the violent Opposition, I mean the extreme Opposition, to rally round me. Let the scheme be given a fair chance. If it goes wrong,—I am prepared to make this concession,—let the extreme oppositionists have the gratification that at long last the Chief Minister yielded to their pressure and agreed to the appointment of a committee. I do not want to stand on prestige. I do not want to argue on petty details. But what do I want? I want this scheme to be given a fair trial. Let us play cricket. Let us be fair to one another. If the scheme is wrong, prove it by giving a fair trial and not by mere arguments, passions and emotions. Sir, I have done.''

* Sri M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—'' Sir, in the typical style of a philosopher who wants people to believe in the mystic world, the Hon. Chief Minister took us to a fairy land for over an hour. But, Sir, we are concerned with material results. Mere eloquence or cleverness in expounding a scheme will not produce results.''

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—'' Word for word and letter by letter, Mr. Kalyanasundaram is more eloquent than myself, Sir.''

* Sri M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—'' The Hon. Chief Minister had unnecessarily dragged Dr. Zakir Hussain into this House. I know Dr. Zakir Hussain. If he comes and visits our State, he can verify for himself the state of affairs here. But the Hon. Chief Minister had taken only those points in Dr. Hussain's letter which are favourable to him and expatiated on the same with his eloquence. If that letter were given to me I am sure I can pick out one or two sentences in support of my contention. It seems that he had given a challenge to the Hon. Chief Minister that the scheme would produce the desired result. I shall accept the challenge and say that it will not produce the desired result. Let Dr. Hussain come to Madras. But I do not know whether he will come or not.''

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—'' He has promised to come. See his letter. I will read that portion. It is as follows :—

'I am keenly interested in the progress of the scheme and I may on some day come to Madras to see for myself how things are shaping.'

Therefore, Dr. Zakir Hussain had promised to come. Let not Mr. Kalyanasundaram have any doubt on that score.''

* Sri M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—'' Perhaps he (Dr. Hussain) was also misled by the eloquent speeches made by the Hon. the Chief Minister! '' 2-20 p.m

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—'' There is no object in arguing like this.''

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" One word more. The Hon. the Chief Minister occupies a privileged position and he has thought it fit to enter into a wholesale attack on the teachers who are shouldering the burden of teaching our children under difficult circumstances. I know personally . . ."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Before the misapprehension or misrepresentation develops, I would like to correct that. The fraud and anomaly is the Government's which asked one teacher to look after two classes and I want to stop that. The fraud and anomaly are not of the teacher. What can he do? "

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" I also hold the Government responsible for the fraud. The right thing to do is to increase the number of teachers, to improve their standard of life and to put some enthusiasm in them to teach our children properly. In the end, the Hon. the Chief Minister has made an appeal to give him a chance. Are we to give him a chance to drag us also into the mire? If he is only interested in trying it as an experiment, then why should he not try it in one or two villages? "

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I don't expect to convince the hon. Member, Sri Kalyanasundaram. I was making an appeal to the violent agitation and the emotional agitators, not to the very calm, considered and deliberate plans of the Communist Party. (Laughter.) I don't expect you to agree."

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" True, Sir, he cannot expect me to agree. Only material results could convince, not sweet words. My final appeal to the Hon. the Chief Minister is to defer the whole scheme for one year. No harm will be caused either to the country or to his Government. He can appoint an Expert Committee and invite Dr. Hussain or some American expert if he so wishes. Let us examine the whole proposal then and find out whether it is suitable. So I press the amendment of Sri K. P. Gopalan."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, is the Hon. the Chief Minister prepared to conduct his experiment in villages where at present there are no schools so that he may encounter no opposition at all? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is impossible to conduct that experiment. The opposition would be much more."

* **SRI A. GOVINDASAMI NAYAGAR** :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் தனக்குச்சாதகமாக ஜாகீர் உசேன் அவர்களின் கடிதத்தைப்படித்துக் காண்பித்தார். நான் கல்கி புஸ்தகத்தில் பார்த்தேன். மஞ்சுளா, சுசீலா என்ற இரு பிராமணக் குழந்தைகள் ஆரம்பக்கல்வித் திட்டத்தைப் புகழ்ந்து எழுதியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதையும்

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படித்துக் காட்டி இருந்தால் ரொம்பவும் நன்றாக இருக்கும் என்று எண்ணினேன். கடைசியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன், இப்பொழுதாவது அதை வாபஸ் வாங்கினால்தான் முதல் மந்திரிககு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் கெட்ட பெயர் அடங்கும் என்று வற்புருத்துக்கூற விரும்புகிறேன்."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Now I will classify these amendments into three categories : (1) the amendments of Sri K. P. Gopalan, Sri M. Kalyanasundaram, Sri S. Swayamprakasam, Sri A. Govindasami Nayagar, Sri M. Lakshmanasamy, Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar and Sri P. Rangaswami Reddiar that the modified scheme of elementary education be dropped ; (2) the amendments of Sri D. Seetharamiah and Sri K. R. Viswanathan that the scheme be stayed and referred to an expert committee and (3) the amendment of Sri M. Palaniyandi to provide better wages to the teachers. I put Sri K. P. Gopalan's amendment (No. 1) to the vote of the House. The question is—

' *Add* the following at the end :—

" and on such consideration, this Assembly recommends to the Government that the Modified Scheme of Elementary Education be dropped." ' "

The motion was put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus—

Ayes—138.

Sri G. Anjaneyulu.
" S. C. C. Anthony Pillai.
" Bojja Appalaswami.
" K. Aranganathan.
" H. B. Ari Gowder.
" T. S. Ardhanari.
" A. Ayyaru.
" G. Bapanayya.
" P. Bapu Naidu.
" Chandra Ramalingaiah.
" O. Chengam Pillai.
" V. Chidananda[illegible].
Dr. G. Chitrambalam.
Sri P. Chokkalingam.
" D. Dasarathan.
" M. Dharmalingam.
" A. Doraswami Gounder.
" P. V. R. Gajapathi Raju (Raja of Vizianagaram).
" K. Gajapathi Reddy.
" M. Gangappa.
" B. Gangayya Naidu.
" V. Gopala Gounder.
" Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah.
" K. P. Gopalan.
" K. C. Gopalan Unni.
" K. Govinda Rao.
" A. Govindaswamy Nayagar.
" V. Govindaswamy Naidu.
" M. Hanumantha Rao.
" P. Jeevanandam.
" G. Joseph.
" M. Kalyanasundram.
" C. Kandasami.
" P. Kandasamy Gounder.
" M. Kandasamy Kandar.

Sri S. Kandasamy Gounder.
" C. H. Kanaran.
" S. Kasi eddy.
" M. Kattimuthu.
" S. S. Kolkebail.
" G. C. Kondayya.
" O. Koran.
" V. R. Krishna Ayyar.
" D. Krishnamurthy Gounder.
" R. Krishnan.
" K. Krishna Rao.
" M. Kune Rao.
" E. T. Kunhan.
" C. Kunhirama Kurup.
" T. Lakshmi Narayana Reddi.
" M. Lakshmanaswamy.
" D. Lakshmayya.
" B. Lakshminarasa Raju.
" K. S. Lakshmipathy Naicker.
" V. Madanagopal.
" K. Madhavan Nambiar.
" K. Malakondayya.
Dr. K. B. Menon.
Sri Mookiah Thevar.
" Mottaya Kudumban.
" M. Muni Reddi.
" A. Muthuswami.
" G. Nageswara Rao.
" T. Nagi Reddi.
" K. R. Nallasivam
" P. Narasimha Reddi.
" M. Narayana Kurup.
" M. Narayana Nambiar.
" T. C. Narayana Nambiar. 2–30 p.m.
" M. Narayanasamy.
" S. Pakkirisami Pillai.

Ayes 138—cont.

Sri K. V. S. Padmanabha Raju.
,, M. Palaniandi.
,, M Palanimuthu.
,, N. K. Palanisami.
,, N. Paramasivam.
,, T. Potha Raju.
,, C. Prabakara Choudary.
,, T. Prakasam.
,, S. Radakrishnan.
,, E. L. Raghava Mudaliar.
,, P. R. Rajagopala Gounder.
,, K. Rajagopala Rao.
,, K. T. Raju.
,, P. S. Ramachandra Rao.
,, S. Ramalingam.
,, G. Rama Rao.
,, P. Rama Rao.
,, V. Rama Rao.
,, K. V. Ramasamy.
,, S. S. Ramasamy Padayachi.
,, K. V. Ramesam.
,, K. Ramiah.
,, K. Ramiah Choudary.
,, K. Ranga Rao.
,, R. Rangasamy Gounder.
,, P. Rangasamy Reddiar.
,, N. Rathina Gounder.
,, A. Rathinam.
,, Saka Venkata Rao.
,, V. Sankaranarayana Menon.
,, B. Sankarayya.
,, G. Sattyanarayana
,, D. Seetha amiah.
,, A. Senapathy Goundar.

Sri T. Shanmugam.
,, N. Sivaraj.
,, N. Sivarami Reddi.
,, K. T. Sridharan.
,, V. Sri Krishna.
,, K. Subba Reddi.
,, M. Subba Reddi.
,, A. K. Subbiah.
,, M. P. Subramaniam.
,, P. Suryachandrarao.
,, Suryana ayana Raju, Raja Sagi.
,, G. Suryanarayana.
,, S. Swayamprakasam.
,, P. Shyamsundar Rao.
,, S. P. Thangavelu.
,, P. Thim na Reddi,
,, S, Vadivelu.
,, M. Veerabhadram.
,, K. Vee anna Padal
,, A. Veloo.
,, S. Vemiah
,, K. Venkaiah.
,, K. Venkata Kurmi Nayudu.
,, Alluri Venkataramaraju.
,, K. Venkata Setty.
,, P. Venkatasiviah.
,, M. Venkatasubba Reddi.
,, P. Venkatesha Sholagar.
,, Pillalamarri Ven ateswarlu.
,, M. Venugopala Gounder.
,, T. Viswanatham.
,, K. R. Viswanathan.
,, G. Yellamanda Reddi.

Noes—138.

Sri C. Ahmed Kutty.
,, Aiyyanar.
,, L. Anandan.
,, T. Ananta Pai.
,, Anthony Peter.
,, Appa Rao Bahadur, Raja Meka Rangayya.
,, A. Appu.
,, Ardhanareswara Gounder.
,, R. S. Arumugam.
,, S. R. Arumugam.
,, V. Arumugam.
,, K. H. Bomman.
,, M. Chadayan.
,, P. Chellathurai.
,, S. Chinnakaruppa Thevar.
,, V. S. Chinnasami Naidu.
,, Chinnathambi Thevar.
,, V. Chinnayya.
,, AR. A. RM. Chokkalingam Chettiar.
,, V. Darmalinga ayakar.
,, M. Doraikannu.
,, T. P. Elumalai.
,, T. Ganapathy.
,, N. Gopala Menon.
,, G. Govindan.
,, P. Gunnayya.
,, K. Ishwara.
,, M. Jagannathan.
,, S. Jayarama Reddiar.
,, T. M. Kaliannan.
,, M. Kanda-ami Padayachi.
,, P. G. Karuthiruman.

Sri M. K. Kempai Gounder.
,, K. T. Kosalram.
,, K. Koti Reddi.
,, Kotra Basavana Goud.
,, V. V. Krishnam Raju Bahadur Raja.
The Hon. Dr. U. Krishna Rao.
Sri P. S. Krishnasamy Ayyangar.
,, V. Krishnasami Padayachi.
,, R. Krishna-ami Naidu.
,, Kunhi Muhamed Shafee.
,, R. Kuppuswami.
The Hon. Sri K. P. Kuttikrishna Nayar.
Sri L. Lakshmana Das.
,, S. Lakshmana Gounder.
,, N. Mahalingam.
,, T. Mallayya.
The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.
Sri P. G. Manickam.
,, Y. Manjaya Shetty.
,, M. Marimuthu.
,, Mahamed Salih Maraikayar.
,, N. Mounaguruswamy Naidu.
,, M. S. Munisami Pillai.
,, K. G. Munuswamy Gounder.
,, P. M. Munuswamy Gownder.
,, Ch. S. R. V. P. Murthi Raju.
,, M. A. Raja Muthiah Chettiar.
,, C. Muthiah Pillai.
,, V. Muthu.
,, B. R. M. Muthu Thevar.
The Hon. Dr. R. Nagan Gouda.
Sri P. S. Nalla Gounder.

Noes—138—cont.

Sri B. K. Nallasamy.
„ O. A. Nanjappa.
„ G Narayanasami Naidu.
„ R. A. Nataraja Mudaliar.
The Hon. Sri V. C. Palanisami Gounder.
Sri V. K. Palanisami Gounder.
„ S. Panchaksharam.
„ R. S. K. Pandian.
„ B. Parameswaran.
„ S. Param swarappa.
„ K. Parthasarathy.
The Hon. Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao.
Sri M. P. Periasami.
„ N. Rajagopal.
„ C. Rajam Ramasami.
„ K. Rajaram.
„ M. Rajeswara Rao.
„ T. K. Rama
„ D. Ramabrahmam.
„ M. R. Ramachandran.
„ A. Ramachandra Reddiar.
„ N. Ramakrishna Ayyar.
„ K. Ramasami Doss.
„ Ramasamy, Thota.
„ N. C. Ramasami Kander.
„ V. K. Ramasamy Mudaliar.
„ S. Ramasami Naidu.
„ A. Ramasami Thevar.
„ P. S. Rangasami Naidu.
„ A. S. Sahajananda.
„ A. M. Sambandam.
„ A. Sambasivam.
„ G. Samia Koorayar.
The Hon. Sri D. Sanjivayya.
„ N. Sankara Reddi.
Sri E. K. Sankara Varma Raja.
„ K. Santhappa.
Sri P. Satyanarayana Reddi.
„ P. Selvaraj.
„ M. G. Shanker.
The Hon. Raja Sri Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi (Raja of Ramnad).
„ K. Shanmugam.
„ T. Shanmugam.
The Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty.
Sri R. Siddanna Gowd.
„ Sirasappa, Ijari.
„ V. S. Sivaprakasam.
„ Somasundara Gounder.
„ S. N. Somayajulu.
Dr. T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran.
Sri A. S. Subbaraj.
„ C. Subbarayudu.
The Hon. Sri C. Subramanian.
Sri I. K. Subramania Pillay.
„ R. B. V. Sudarsana Varma.
„ R. V. Swaminathan.
„ R. Thangavelu.
„ Thiagaraja Pillay.
„ S. Thinakarasami Thevar.
„ P. K. Thirumurthi.
„ K. Uppi.
„ P. Urkavalan.
„ G. Vagheesam Pillay.
„ B. Vaikunta Baliga.
„ A. Vaikuntam.
„ K. Varadachari.
„ T. R. Varadan.
Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu.
Sri O. Venkatasubba Reddi.
„ P. Venkatasubbayya.
„ K. Venkatnarayana Dora.
„ S. Venkatarama Ayyar.
„ K. Venkatramana Gowda.
The Hon. Sri K. Venkatasami Naidu.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The result of the division is : Ayes 138; Noes 138. For the second time during this session I have to exercise my casting vote. On the previous occasion when I gave my casting vote, I explained to the House the reasons for my decision. The Speaker shall not vote in the first instance but he can give his casting vote so that the *status quo* is maintained. So I vote against tthe motion, so that the House will be given an opportunity to bring this matter again. The final result is Ayes 138: Noes 139. The amendment is lost."

AN HON. MEMBER :—" I rise on a point of order, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" No point of order will be entertained. This is not the time for raising a point of order."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" I have no desire to enter into a discussion on the way in which you, Sir, exercised your casting vote. But the principle, according to you, is that the *status quo* must be maintained. I submit that the *status quo* can be maintained only by dropping the scheme."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" The Government have already introduced the scheme and it is now in operation. That policy should be maintained. That is why I gave my vote against the motion."

SRI A. RATHINAM :—" According to my calculations, the Treasury Bench got only 138 whereas we got 139 votes. Will the Hon. Speaker be pleased to explain this discrepancy?"

MR. SPEAKER :—" I will read the relevant rule. Rule 59 of the Assembly Rule says :

2-40 p.m. 59. (1) Votes on a question may be taken by voices or division, and shall be taken by division if any member so proposes and another seconds it.

(2) The Speaker shall determine the method of taking votes by division.

(3) The result of a division shall be announced by the Speaker and shall not be challenged.

[As the amendments of Messrs. S. Swayamprakasam, A. Govindaswami Nayagar, M. Lakshmanaswami, T. C. Narayana Nambiar and P. Rangaswami Reddiar were similar to and identical with that of Sri K. P. Gopalan, those amendments were not put to vote.]"

MR. SPEAKER :—" I wish to know whether the Government accept any of the other amendments."

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" We cannot accept any of them."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I will put Mr. Palaniyandi's amendment (No. 5) to vote. The question is—

' *Add* the following at the end :—

" and on such consideration, this Assembly recommends to the Government to increase the school hours to the number it was before the modified scheme was introduced and during that increased period training in handicrafts be given and secondly that the modified scheme do provide better wages to the teachers engaged in elementary schools " '."

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I will put Mr. Seetharamaiah's amendment to the vote of the House. The question is—

' *Add* at the end the following :—

" and a Committee consisting of the members of this House be set up to recommend reforms of the present elementary education " '."

The amendment was put and lost.

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The Hon. Chief Minister was agreeable to refer the scheme to a Committee."

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" He agreed to refer it to a committee at a later stage, i.e., after gaining some experience and not to the immediate appointment of a Committee either of this House or any other Committee."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall now put Mr. K. R. Viswanathan's amendment to vote. The question is— 2–50 p.m.

'*For* the words " taken into consideration " *substitute* the words " stayed and referred to an expert committee of officials and non-officials in the educational field " '."

(After a pause).

I have not noted the word ' stayed '. The House having given its verdict on the previous amendment to drop the scheme, how can we go back on it? ' Stayed ' means dropped."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, the previous amendment also said the same thing. The same amendment is coming again."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, ' stayed ' means stayed for the occasion only. ' Dropped ' means dropped once and for all. This amendment is not covered by the previous amendment."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, the previous amendment, which was defeated, said that the scheme be dropped. Both the amendments say the same thing."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The previous amendment was lost. Mr. Seetharamiah's amendment was for setting up a committee. He has combined both. How is that possible? "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, Sri K. R. Viswanathan's amendment says ' stayed and referred to an expert committee of officials and non-officials in the educational field '. It is not a question of dropping the whole scheme, but it is only to stay the scheme for a certain time and refer it to an expert committee. Dropping is different from staying. The question is about the new elementary education scheme. We cannot decide anything before the scheme is examined by a committee and then brought before the House. The question now is that the scheme is to be ' stayed ' instead of being kept in abeyance."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It means dropped."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" No, Sir. There is a difference between the two. (Interruption.) If there is a case against any one, and it is stayed, it is stayed only for a temporary period. Afterwards it will be taken up. But when the case is dropped entirely, the whole thing is given up. Therefore, there is difference between the two, namely, ' staying ' and ' dropping '. The point is very clear. It is only temporarily stayed, and the whole scheme will be referred to an expert commission."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, the effect of dropping is totally different from the effect of staying. That is why the dictionary also gives two different connotations. Dismissal is different from stay of proceedings. By any stretch of interpretation, can we say that the present amendment is covered by the previous amendment? I do not want to argue the matter further. It is as clear as daylight."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, may I also say that in spite of reference to dictionary, it is as clear as daylight? We have already voted upon the same proposition." (Cries of 'No'.)

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—" Sir, you just now said that you would allow the opposite side an opportunity to bring forward a fresh motion. This amendment may be allowed because there is the opportunity for the other side to bring forward a fresh motion."

SRI N. MAHALINGAM :—" Sir, stay of an order can be given only if the order is not executed. But here the educational scheme has been given effect to, and so no stay can be given at this stage."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall now put the amendment to the vote of the House. The question is—

'*For* the words " taken into consideration " *substitute* the words " stayed and referred to an expert committee of officials and non-officials in the educational field " '."

The amendment was put and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus—

3 p.m. *Ayes*—139.

Sri G. Anjaneyulu.
,, S. C. C. Anthony Pillai.
,, Bojja Appalaswami.
,, K. Aranganathan.
,, H. B. Ari Gowder.
,, T. S. Ardhanari.
,, A. Ayyaru.
,, G. Bapanayya.
,, P. Bapu Naidu.
,, Chandra Ramalingaiah.
,, O. Chengam Pillay.
,, V. Chidanandam.
Dr. G. Chitrambalam.
Sri P. Chokkalingam.
,, D. Dasarathan.
,, M. Dharmalingam.
,, A. Doraswami Gounder.
,, P. V. R. Gajapathy Raju (Raja of Vizianagaram).
,, K. Gajapathi Reddy.
,, M. Gangappa.
,, B. Gangayya Naidu.
,, V. Gopala Gounder.
,, Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah.
,, K. P. Gopalan.
Sri K. C. Gopalan Unni.
,, K. Govinda Rao.
,, A. Govindasamy Nayagar.
,, V. Govindaswamy Naidu.
,, M. Hanumantha Rao.
,, P. Jeevanandam.
,, G. Joseph.
,, M. Kalyanasundaram.
,, C. Kandasami.
,, M. Kandasamy Kander.
,, P. Kandasamy Gounder.
,, S. Kandawami Gounder.
,, C. H. Kanaran.
,, S. Kasireddy.
,, Kattimuthu.
,, S. S. Kolkebail.
,, G. C. Kondayya.
,, O. Koran.
,, V. R. Krishna Ayyar.
,, D. Krishnamurthy Gounder.
,, R. Krishnan.
,, K. Krishna Rao.
,, M. Kune Rao.
,, E. T. Kunhan.
,, C. Kunhirama Kurup.

Ayes—139—cont.

Sri T. Lakshmi Narayana Reddi.
,, M. Lakshmanaswamy.
,, D. Lakshmayya.
,, B. Lakshminarasa Raju.
,, K. S. Lakshmipathy Naicker.
,, V. Madanagopal.
,, K. Madhavan Nambiar.
,, K. Malakondayya.
Dr. K. B. Menon.
Sri Mookiah Thevar.
,, Mottayya Kudumban.
,, M. Muni Reddi.
,, A. Muthuswami.
,, G. Nageshwara Rao.
,, T. Nagi Reddi.
,, K. R. Nallasivam.
,, P. Narasimha Reddi.
,, M. Narayana Kurup.
,, M. Narayana Nambiar.
,, T. C. Narayana Nambiar.
,, M. Narayanasamy.
,, S. Pakkirisami Pillay.
,, K. V. S. Padmanabha Raju.
,, M. Palaniandi.
,, M. Palanimuthu.
,, N. K. Palanisami.
,, N. Paramasivam.
,, T. Potha Raju.
,, C. Prabakara Choudary.
,, S. Radhakrishnan.
,, E. L. Raghava Mudaliar.
,, T. Prakasam.
,, P. R. Rajagopala Gounder.
,, K. Rajagopala Rao.
,, K. T. Raju.
,, P. S. Ramachandra Rao.
,, S. Ramalingam.
,, G. Rama Rao.
,, P. Rama Rao.
,, V. Rama Rao.
,, K. V. Ramasamy.
,, S. S. Ramasamy Padayachi.
,, K. V. Ramesam.
,, K. Ramiah.
,, K. Ramiah Chowdary.
Sri K. Ranga Rao.
,, R. Rangasamy Gounder.
,, P. Rangasamy Reddiar.
,, N. Ratnina Gounder.
,, A. Rathinam.
,, Saka Venkata Rao.
,, V. Sankaranarayana Menon.
,, B. Sankarayya.
,, G. Satyanarayana.
,, D. Seetharamiah.
,, A. Senapathy Goundar.
,, T. Shanmugam.
,, R. Siddanna Gowd.
,, N. Sivaraj.
,, N. Sivarami Reddi.
,, K. T. Sridharan.
,, V. Sri Krishna.
,, K. Subba Reddi.
,, M. Subba Reddi.
,, A. K. Subbiah.
,, M. P. Subramaniam.
,, P. Suryachandrarao.
,, Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju.
,, G. Suryanarayana.
,, S. Swayamprakasam.
,, P. Shyamsundar Rao.
,, S. P. Thangavelu.
,, P. Thimma Reddi.
,, S. Vadivelu.
,, M. Veerabhadram.
,, K. Veeranna Padal.
,, A. Veloo.
,, S. Vemiah.
,, K. Venkaiah.
,, K. Venkata Kurmi Nayudu.
,, Alluri Venkataramaraju.
,, K. Venkata Setty.
,, P. Venkatasiviah.
,, M. Venkatasubba Reddi.
,, P. Venkatesha Sholagar.
,, Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu.
,, M. Venugopala Gounder.
,, T. Viswanatham.
,, K. R. Viswanathan.
,, G. Yellamanda Reddi.

Noes—137

Sri C. Ahmed Kutty.
,, A. Aiyvanar.
,, L. Anandan.
,, T. Anantha Pai.
,, Anthony Peter.
,, Appa Rao Bahadur, Rajah Meka Rangayya.
,, A. Appu.
,, Ardhanareswara Gounder.
,, R. S. Arumugam.
,, S. R. Arumugam.
,, V. Arumugam.
,, K. H. Bomman.
,, M. Chadayan.
,, P. Chellathurai.
,, S. Chinnakaruppa Thevar.
,, V. S. Chinnasami Naidu.
,, Chinnathambi Thevar.
,, V. Chinnayya.
,, AR. A. RM. Chokkalingam Chettiar.
Sri V. Darmalinga Nayakar.
,, M. Doraikannu.
,, T. P. Elumalai.
,, T. Ganapathy.
,, N. Gopala Menon.
,, G. Govindan.
,, P. Gunnayya.
,, K. Iswara.
,, M. Jagannathan.
,, S. Jayarama Reddiyar.
,, T. M. Kaliannan.
,, M. Kandasamy Padayachi.
,, P. G. Karuthiruman.
,, M. K. Kempai Gounder.
,, K. T. Kosalram.
,, K. Koti Reddi.
,, Kotra Basavana Goud.
Raja V. V. Krishnam Raju Bahadur.
The Hon. Dr. U. Krishna Rao.
Sri P. S. Krishnasamy Ayyangar.

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

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Noes—137—*cont.*

Sri V. Krishnasamy Padayachi.
,, R. Krishnaswamy Naidu.
,, Kunhi Muhamed Shafee.
,, R. Kuppuswami.
The Hon. Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nayar.
Sri L. Lakshmana Das.
,, S. Lakshmana Gounder.
,, N. Mahalingam.
,, T. Mallayya.
The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.
Sri P. G. Manickam.
,, Y. Manjaya Shetty.
,, M. Marimuthu.
,, Mahamed Salih Maraikayar.
,, N. Mounaguruswamy Naidu.
,, M. S. Munisami Pillay.
,, K. G. Munuswamy Gounder.
,, P. M. Munuswamy Gowder.
,, Ch. S. R. V. P. Murthy Raju.
,, M. A. Raja Muthiah Chettiar.
,, C. Muthiah Pillai.
,, V. Muthu.
,, B. R. M. Muthu Thevar.
,, The Hon. Dr. R. Nagan Gouda.
,, P. S. Nalla Gounder.
,, B. K. Nallasamy.
,, O. A. Nanjappa.
,, G. Narayanasamy Naidu.
,, R. A. Nataraja Mudaliar.
The Hon. Sri V. C. Palanisami Gounder.
Sri V. K. Palanisamy Gounder.
,, S. Panchaksharam.
,, R. S. K. Pandian.
,, B. Parameswaran.
,, S. Parameswarappa.
,, K. Parthasarathy.
The Hon. Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao.
,, M. P. Periasami.
,, N. Rajagopal.
,, C. Rajam Ramasami.
,, K. Rajaram.
,, M. Rajeswara Rao.
,, T. K. Rama.
,, D. Ramabrahmam.
,, M. R. Ramachandran.
,, A. Ramachandra Reddiar.
,, N. Ramakrishna Ayyar.
,, K. Ramasamy Doss.
Sri Thota Ramasamy.
,, N. C. Ramasamy Kander.
,, V. K. Ramasamy Mudaliar
,, S. Ramasamy Naidu.
,, A. Ramasamy Thevar.
,, P. S. Rangasamy Naidu.
,, A. S. Sahajananda.
,, A. M. Sambandam.
,, A. Sambasivam.
,, G. Samia Koorayar.
The Hon. Sri D. Sanjivayya.
,, N. Sankara Reddi.
Sri E. K. Sankara Varma Raja.
,, K. Santhappa.
,, P. Satyanarayana Reddi.
,, P. Selvaraj.
,, M. G. Sanker.
The Hon. Raja Sri Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi (Raja of Ramnad).
Sri K. Shanmugham.
,, K. Shanmugham.
The Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty.
,, Ijari Sirasappa.
,, V. S. Sivaprakasam.
,, Somasundara Gounder.
,, S. N. Somayajulu.
Dr. T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran.
Sri A. S. Subbaraj.
,, C. Subbarayudu.
The Hon Sri C. Subramaniam.
Sri I. K. Subramania Pillay.
,, R. B. V. Sudarsana Varma.
,, R. V. Swaminathan.
,, R. Thangavelu.
,, Thiagaraja Pillay.
,, S. Thinakarasami Thevar.
,, P. K. Thirumurthi.
,, K. Uppi.
Sri P. Urkavalan.
,, G. Vagheesam Pillay.
,, B. Vaikunta Baliga.
,, A. Vaikuntam.
,, K. Varadachari.
,, T. R. Varadan.
Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu.
Sri O. Venkatasubba Reddi.
,, P. Venkatasubbayya.
,, K. Venkatnarayana Dora.
,, S. Venkatrama Ayyar.
,, K. Venkatramana Gowda.
The Hon. Sri K. Venkatswami Naidu.

Ayes—139 ; Noes—137.

The amendment was carried.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall now put the original motion as amended to the vote of the House. The question is—

' That the Modified Scheme of Elementary Education be stayed and referred to an expert committee of officials and non-officials in the educational field.' "

The motion, as amended, was put and carried.

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MR. SPEAKER :—" The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow."

The House then adjourned.

IV.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

Amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act. 1931 [*Laid on the table under section* 133 (3) *of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act*, 1931] :—

(1) *G.O. Ms. No* 1562, *Home, dated* 11*th May* 1953.

(2) *G.O. Ms. No.* 1632, *Home, dated* 18*th May* 1953.

(3) *G.O. Ms. No.* 1711, *Home, dated* 25*th May* 1953.

(4) *G.O. Ms. No.* 1878, *Home, dated* 9*th June* 1953.

(5) *G.O. Ms. No.* 2015, *Home, dated* 23*rd June* 1953.

(6) *G.O. Ms. No.* 2033, *Home, dated* 24*th June* 1953.

Appendix I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1226 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th July 1953, page 1638 supra.]

Proceedings of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies R.C. No. 120760 of 1952 F.I., dated 10th March 1953.

Order under section 43 (1) of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act VI of 1932.

The affairs of the Mangalagiri Weavers' Co-operative Production and Sale Society, Limited, were not satisfactory for some time. A notice under section 43 (1) of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act VI of 1932 was therefore issued to its Committee to show cause why it should not be superseded. The defects indicated in the notice, the reply of the Committee thereto and my conclusions thereon are set out below :—

(1) The Committee admitted the following non-weavers as members of the Society in contravention of the orders contained in G.O. Ms. No. 1202, Development, dated 19th March 1947 :—

General number.	*Date of admission.*
968	22nd July 1952.
969	9th August 1952.
970	Do.
971	14th August 1952.
972	Do.

It also continued the following non-weaver members on the rolls of the Society instead of removing them from membership in pursuance of the said Government Order :—

Gl. Nos. 486, 487, 489, 491, 509, 619, 807, 814 *and* 904.—In its reply, the Committee stated that Gl. No. 968 held yarn ration card since 1945, that he was never a master weaver and that he was member of the Yarn Advisory Committee representing the weavers.

This explanation is not acceptable. The fact that one belongs to the weavers' community does not qualify him to be eligible for membership in a weavers' society. Gl. No. 968 has no loom. He does not weave. He is therefore a non-weaver. He should not have been admitted as a member of the Society. His admission is irregular.

As regards the other four members, the Committee stated that Gl. Nos. 969, 971 and 972 were admitted to supply warped and sized yarn to the Society. Warping and sizing do not come under weaving. The above three persons are therefore non-weavers and

their admission into the Society is irregular. Nothing is stated about the admission of Gl. No. 970 in the explanation of the President. Evidently he has no explanation to offer.

As regards the continuance of the non-weaver members of the Society, the Committee stated that Gl. Nos. 486, 489, 491, 509, and 904 had been removed. The Deputy Registrar, Guntur, has reported that they were removed after he submitted proposals for the supersession of the Committee because they belonged to the opposite group. As regards Gl. No. 487, the Committee stated that he was no other than the present Gl. No. 968 whose admission was explained as above. As stated already, he is not an active weaver and cannot therefore continue as member. In respect of Gl. Nos. 619 and 807, the Committee states that they have looms. possess ration cards and that they are therefore weavers. The Deputy Registrar has reported that they have no active looms and cannot therefore be classified as weavers. As to Gl. No. 814, the Committee stated that he was a weaver by caste, sympathiser and well-wisher of the Handloom Weavers' community. But he is a doctor by profession. He does not know weaving and has no interest in the handloom industry. His continuance as a member of the Society is irregular.

The Committee further stated that by-law 19 did not restrict non-weavers to get themselves admitted as members of the Society. In their Order No. 1902, Development, dated 19th March 1947, Government ordered that weavers' co-operative societies should be composed exclusively of weavers. The societies were therefore asked to amend their by-laws 5 and 19 suitably. The admission or continuance of persons other than weavers as members in the face of the orders of Government is irregular.

(2) The Committee re-admitted the following non-weaver members, who were removed from the Society on 19th September 1951, in violation of rule XVIII (B) of the rules framed under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act VI of 1932 and in disregard of the instructions of the Deputy Registrar, Guntur, issued in his notice R.C. No. 3952/52, dated 9th July 1952.

(i) Sri Panidapu Lakshmikanta Rao, non-weaver and Secretary, Master Weavers' Association, Mangalagiri.

(ii) Sri Kandur Ramiah, non-weaver and dealer in Handloom cloth.

(iii) Sri Venigandla Narasimhaswamy, non-weaver.

The Committee replied that Sri Panidapu Lakshmikantarao and Sri Venigundla Narasimhaswamy were not members and that the position of Kandur Ramiah Gl. No. 968 was as explained in paragraph 1.

As already stated in paragraph (1) above, Sri Kandur Ramiah is not an active weaver and cannot therefore be a member of the Society. He was expelled by the general body on 19th September

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1951 and according to rule XVIII (B) of the rules framed under the Co-operative Societies Act, he should not have been re-admitted within a period of two years without the permission of the Registrar. In the case of S. Nos. (1) and (3) above, the Board passed a resolution on 2nd July 1952 to re-admit them. The passing of such a resolution also is ultra vires of rule XVIII (B).

(3) The Committee paid wages at rates higher than those fixed in the quarterly conference of Weavers' Co-operative Societies on 26th April 1952. In that conference the wages for 40s yarn per knot were fixed at Re. 0–8–0. But the Committee paid wages at Re. 0–12–0 per knot up to 30th June 1952 and at Rupee 0–9–6 from 1st July 1952 with the result that it could not find a market for the accumulated stocks.

The Committee stated that the wages were paid according to the conditions prevailing in the village, that the wages paid went to the weaver members of the Society and that it was paying wages at Re. 0–8–0 per knot from 1st December 1952 onwards.

The explanation of the Committe that the wages were paid according to the prevailing local conditions cannot be accepted. The rates of wages have to be regulated according to the resolutions of the conference of weavers societies in the district. The statement that it was allowing a rate of Re. 0–8–0 per knot from 1st December 1952 as per resolution of the conference is a clear admission that it was not doing so previously. The Deputy Registrar reports that even the statement that it was paying wages at Re. 0–8–0 per knot is not correct. He states that in order to show that the Society is paying Re. 0–8–0 per knot warping and sizing charges which were formerly included under wages, are paid separately. According to the latest resolution of the conference, the rate of wages for 40s yarn is Re. 0–6–0 per knot. The payment of wages at Re. 0–8–0 per knot by the Society is therefore not in accordance with the resolution.

(4) In violation of by-law 8, the Committee refunded the share capital of the following members :—

General number.	Amount.
	RS.
586	20
547	23
873	5
792	15

The share capital of four other members amounting to Rs. 132 was refunded against the condition stipulated by the Co-operative Central Bank while sanctioning cash credit to the Society, viz., that no share capital should be refunded to members, till the cash credit was cleared. The society was indebted to the Central Bank to the extent of Rs. 1,26,774 under cash credit.

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The Committee replied that Gl. Nos. 586, 547 and 792 left the area of operations of the Society and that another member Gl. No. 573 died. It further stated that only Rs. 107 out of Rs. 132 were refunded to the four other members as they were residents of the Kaza village which was not in the area of operations of the Society.

The Deputy Registrar reports that Gl. Nos. 586, 547 and 792 have not left the area of operations of the Society but that they only went out temporarily to eke out their livelihood due to the present distress. The Committee did not say anything about the refund of share capital to Gl. No. 873, instead it stated that Gl. No. 573 was dead, about whom there was no mention in the notice. The Deputy Registrar further reports that the statement that the four members to whom share capital of Rs. 132 was refunded were residents of Kaza village, is not correct. A sum of Rs. 97,747-14-4 was outstanding to the Guntur Central Bank under cash credit on 7th January 1953 and the Society should not have refunded share capital to the members till the said amount was paid back as per the loan sanction order.

(5) The Committee appointed the following employees of the Society though they did not possess the prescribed qualifications:—

Name.	Age.	Qualifications.
(i) Sri K. Narasimhaswami ..	50	Nil.
(ii) Sri V. Venkateswarulu ..	25	Nil.
(iii) Sri B. Subba Rao	21	S.S.L.C.

The Committee stated that weavers' societies generally required staff with better practical knowledge in weaving than the educational qualifications and that the three employees were appointed taking into consideration their experience in weaving.

This explanation is not acceptable. The special by-laws governing the service conditions of the employees were approved by the general body of the Society and registered by the Deputy Registrar. The Committee should adhere to these by-laws. It has failed to act up to its own by-laws.

(6) The Committee opened a branch at Kaza village which was not in the area of operations of the Society.

The Committee stated that the branch was opened by the previous Committee and that on 9th July 1952 the general body passed a resolution to include Kakani and Kaza villages in the area of operations of the Society.

The Deputy Registrar reports that as the members of Kaza and Chinakakani villages wanted a separate society for themselves, the two villages were deleted from the area of operations of the Mangalagiri Weavers' Co-operative Society and that the depot at Kaza was closed after the registration of the amendment on 30th

May 1952. But, the present Committee after it assumed office re-opened it with a view to strengthen its party though its request to re-include the two villages was not accepted and the amendment to the by-law was not registered. The re-opening of the branch at Kaza which is not in the area of operations of the Society is irregular.

(7) There is keen faction among the members of the Society. The Committee expelled 15 members contrary to the by-laws of the Society. Two directors of the Society Sri G. Suryanarayana and Sri P. Nagabhushanam filed a petition before the Deputy Registrar, Guntur, against the actions of the President. There are two parties among the members each trying to wreak vengeance on the other at the cost of innocent weaver members.

The Committee stated that there was perfect harmony among the members of the Society but that the ex-directors were creating troubles. It further stated that the 15 members referred to were expelled because they were causing obstructions in the smooth working of the Society at the instigation of the ex-President.

There is no harmony among the members of the Society. The present Committee complains of the mismanagement of the previous Committee, while several petitions have been received by the Deputy Registrar, Guntur, complaining about the mismanagement of the Society by the present Committee. The Committee states that the two directors Messrs. G. Suryanarayana and P. Nagabhushanam gave a statement that they never sent a petition to the Deputy Registrar against the management. The Deputy Registrar states that they have only gone back upon their previous petition to him and that the Committee expelled 15 members belonging to the opposite group when it had no powers to do so. This indicates that the affairs of the Society are torn by faction. The other statements of the Committee are irrelevant.

2. The foregoing facts show that the Committee has not been functioning properly. The Society is divided into two groups, one headed by the present President Sri K. Venkata Ratnam and the other by Sri D. Ramakantha Rao, ex-President. The smooth working of the Society is affected on account of their quarrels and the poor and innocent members suffer. The Guntur Co-operative Central Bank which was consulted in the matter has not sent its opinion. The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society which was also consulted has recommended the supersession of the Committee of the Society. With a view therefore to set right the defects and to safeguard the interests of the shareholders and creditors and to place the Society's affairs on a satisfactory basis and in exercise of the powers vested in me under section 43 (1) of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act VI of 1932, I supersede the Committee of the Mangalagiri Weavers' Co-operative Production and Sale Society, Limited, for a period of one year from 17th March 1953 and appoint Sri G. Manibhushanachari,

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Senior Inspector, as its Special Officer to manage its affairs during the period of supersession. The President shall hand over charge of all the records, cash, properties, etc., of the Society to the Special Officer on the appointed date.

Under section 43 (3) of the said Act, I direct that the Society shall pay the Special Officer his grade pay plus 25 per cent over it, Dearness Allowance at Government rates and Travelling Allowance as per Madras Travelling Allowance Rules for the journeys performed in connexion with the business of the Society.

APPENDIX II.

[**Vide answer** to unstarred question No. 227 asked by Sri K. Govinda Rao **at the** meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th July 1953, **page** 1652 supra.]

Statement showing the number and names, etc., of Major Irrigation Schemes under consideration in the Visakhapatnam district.

Serial number and names of the schemes. (1)	*Present stage.* (2)	*Extnet of ayacut to be irrigated.* (3)
1 Relligedda Anicut Schemes ..	Preliminary investigation has been completed. But the Government have directed that the detailed investigation be deferred till the enquiry under section 9 of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, is completed.	950 existing.
2 Providing 2′ 0″ falling shutters in Boddeti anicut caross Sarada.	Preliminary investigation has been done but these two schemes were deferred as the ayacut was likely to come under the Ramapadasagar Scheme.	150 new.
3 Lowering the sill level of Yedumulla dam by 2′ 0″ and providing 4′ 0″ falling shutters on it.	Do.	150 new.
4 Anicut across Bodderugedda near Gadigummi village.	The detailed investigation has been completed and the plans and estimate are under scrutiny.	670 existing. 3,380 new.
5 Dam across Sarada river at Mudurti village.	The scheme is under investigation by the local officers.	1,415 existing. 500 new.
6 Reservoir across the Gosttani near Baimahsinghi Railway Bridge.	The detailed investigation of the scheme is in progress.	5,840 existing. 6,000 new.
7 Reservoir across Gambirammagedda in Bheemunipatnam taluk.	Detailed investigation completed. The final proposals for sanctioning the scheme are under examination by local officers.	393 existing. 857 new.
8 Tuni or Thandava Reservoir Scheme at Gantivarikothagudem.	Detailed investigation has been sanctioned but the work has not been taken up yet.	4,500 new.
9 Reservoir near Ravanaphalli to store water of Varaha river.	The scheme has been sanctioned ..	1,656 existing. 100 new.
10 Tanavaram channel	Work under execution	598
11 Venkatarayudu tank ..	Scheme sanctioned. Work not yet commenced.	(Information not readily available.)

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 228 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th July 1953, page 1652 supra.]

(*a*) With reference to the exploitation of lignite in South Arcot district and the starting of an iron and steel industry in this State, the following foreign firms and experts were consulted between 1st April 1948 and 31st March 1952 :—

(1) Messrs. Elektrokemisk A/S, Oslo, Norway,

(2) (*a*) Professor J. A. S. Ritson, D.S.O., M. INST. M.M.,

(*b*) Dr. G. W. Himus, Royal School of Mines, London,

(3) J. C. Mitcheson, Esq., B.SC., M.I., MIN., E.F.G.S.M. INST. F., Consulting Mining Engineer, Staffordshire, England,

(4) A. H. Ayers, Chief Engineer, Uttah Construction Company, San Francisco,

(5) D. J. Bleifuss, Vice-President and Chief Engineer, International Engineering Company, San Francisco (for H. W. Morrison of Morrison Knudson Inc.),

(6) Mr. Robert Foot of Messrs. Powell Duffryn, Technical Services, Limited, England,

(7) Messrs. Lurgi Company of Germany,

(8) Major H. M. Kudspeth, Millcraft, Horam, Sussex,

(9) Mr. William Conroy, President, Carey Baxter and Kennedy Inc., New York,

(10) Mr. Robert Stillson Sanford of the U.S. Bureau of Mines,

(11) Messrs. The American Cynamid Company, New York and

(12) The United States Bureau of Mines.

The experts and institutions mentioned in Nos. (8), (9) and (11) expressed their inability to give an advice. The reports from Nos. (7) and (12) have not yet been received. A summary of the reports received from the remaining firms and experts is furnished below :—

(1) *Messrs. Elektrokemisk A/S, Oslo, Norway.*—The raw materials investigated (lignite and iron ores) are all. after suitable pre-treatment, high grade raw materials for production of pig iron in the Tysland-Hole furnaces.

The lignite must be carbonized before charging into the electric pig iron furnace.

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The ores I and II, from Sandur, will give an excellent high quality electric pig iron suitable as well for high quality steel as for standard commercial steel production.

The ores, A, B and C from the Salem district, must be concentrated. There can be obtained a concentrate with a high content of iron, which will be a suitable raw material for electric pig iron production. Which methods should be preferred for conversion to steel must be based on further concentration, investigations and examination of the P-content of the concentrate.

(2) *Professor J. A. S. Ritson, D.S.O. M. Inst. M.M. Royal School of Mines, London.*—The project if undertaken will necessitate heavy initial expenditure and, in addition, will be a gamble. The adverse factors are the waterlogged ground and the looseness of the ground overlying lignite and the ratio of overburden to coal. If Government think it worthwhile continuing the scheme, he is prepared to depute a member of his staff for inspection on certain terms.

Dr. G. W. Himus.—The test conducted on the South Arcot lignite revealed that the ash content is very low. If the mineral could be mined, it might make a reasonable fuel even though the proportion of volatiles to fixed carbon is on the high side. The yield of montan wax is very low.

(3) *J. C. Mitcheson, Esq., B.S.C., M.I. Min., E.F.G.S.M. Inst. F., Consulting Mining Engineer, Staffordshire, England.*—The most favourable development of the area may prove to be by open cast rather than by underground mining but more information is required for arriving at a definite decision. He has not got sufficient experience of earthmoving operations and is willing to work as consultant on certain terms. He also wants to call in a Civil Engineer to assist him in coming to a decision.

(4) *A. H. Ayers, Chief Engineer, Uttah Construction Company, San Francisco.*—The project does not appear feasible for being undertaken at any reasonable cost by Government in view of the heavy overburden and the occurrence of artesian water above and below lignite. The clayey material both above and below lignite would appear to predict unstable slopes. He, however, suggests the drilling of a number of large diameter test wells down to and through the lignite bed and the installation of a vertical shaft deep well pump in each well and pumping continued until a record is secured of the amount of water taken out from the surface area and its effect on the ground water plan.

(5) *D. J. Bleifuss, Vice-President and Chief Engineer, International Engineering Company, San Francisco (for H. W. Morrison of Morrison Knudson Inc.).*—The company has extensive experience in open-pit mining and has executed several projects. It has investigated and submitted preliminary reports on various projects such as Rampadasagar Dam, Bhakra Dam, etc., in India

and several projects in Turkey, Iran, etc. The company is prepared to depute three men (one Geologist, one experienced in open-pit mining and one experienced in ground-water problem) to visit the lignite area and furnish a technical report for a fee of $25,000.

(6) *Mr. Robert Foot of Messrs. Powell Duffryn, Technical Services, Limited, London.*—The lignite deposit may well provide the basis of a very considerable industrial enterprise and full benefit of the lignite can be obtained only by carrying out a sufficiently large scale co-ordinated plan covering not only the working of the lignite itself but its processing perhaps by briquetting, its conversion into power and possibly also by using it as the basis for such further commercial process as the extraction of waxes and the production of chemical and synthetic liquid fuels. He considers that it should be possible to exploit the lignite by open-cast working at a cost favourably comparable with the cost of production in the Bengal Coal Field. Deep mining is also possible at a cost comparable with that obtaining in Bengal but somewhat higher than for open-cast mining. Though he is confident that the question of water need not form an insoluble problem, he still feels that it is not possible to give any exact opinion without a thorough examination of the site and without undertaking any special investigation that may appear necessary. He proposes to send a small team consisting of a Senior and a Junior Mining Engineer and specialists. This team will stay in India for a period of two months. On its return, the team will work out a preliminary and co-ordinated scheme covering all aspects of the problem in two or three months. The expenditure in the above proposal is estimated at £9,000 exclusive of travel, subsistence and other out of pocket expenses.

(7) *Mr. R. S. Sanford of the U.S. Bureau of Mines.*—Stripping the overburden, pumping the water and mining the lignite and clays will constitute a difficult engineering problem. The services of a mining engineer experienced in large scale open-cut mining would be required. The ground-water problem should be further investigated by additional drilling shaft sinking and open-cut excavation on a pilot plant scale as a means of estimating the volume of water to be pumped from the projected open-cut mine and that the hydrographic study of the area should be completed early. In order to determine the engineering feasibility and economic desirability of open-cut mining of lignite, a committee of four engineers should be appointed and the Committee after gathering all the engineering and economic data should jointly submit their findings and conclusions to the Government.

(*b*) The fees paid to the firms and experts for the tests conducted by them are as follows :—

(1) Messrs. Elektrokemisk A/S, Oslo, Norway—£100 sterling.

(2) Messrs. Lurgi Company, Germany—£250 sterling.

(3) Dr. G. W. Himus of the Royal School of Mines—100 guineas.

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 2[illegible]9 asked by Sri A. Rathnam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th July 1953, page 1653 supra.]

Statement showing the names of districts, the number of temples and the number of Harijan trustees appointed to each temple.

Serial number and name of district.	*Total number of temples, major and minor, district-war in the State.*		*Total number of temple trustees in the State.*		*Number of temples for which Harijan members are trustees.*	*Number of Harijan trustees.*
	Major.	*Minor.*	*Major.*	*Minor.*		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Srikakulam	313	215	417	..	..	..
2 Visakhapatnam	215	156	327	..	..	..
3 East Godavari	811	469	1,049	..	..	..
4 West Godavari	648	249	515	..	..	..
5 Krishna	423	208	639	..	1	1
6 Guntur	1,330	185	3,043	185	..	..
7 Nellore	359	424	876	..	..	..
8 Chittoor	188	444	404	..	1	1
9 Cuddapah	929	..	506	..	..	..
10 Kurnool	1,385	..	1,205	..	3	3
11 Bellary	336	724	592	113	..	..
12 Anantapur	241	349	377	40	1	1
13 Madras	255	136	369	146	6	14
14 Chingleput	413	472	819	521	..	..
15 South Arcot	851	..	669	..	1	1
16 North Arcot	1,184	..	547	..	1	1
17 Tanjore	1,209	533	1,684	163	1	1
18 Tiruchirappalli	1,446	..	1,504	..	..	..
19 Madurai	321	444	432	449	4	7
20 Ramanathapuram	326	299	467	299	..	..
21 Tirunelveli	773	184	683	184	5	6
22 Coimbatore	635	519	1,520	..	..	..
23 Salem	408	428	739	..	..	..
24 The Nilgiris	20	15	42	..	1	3
25 Malabar	1,077	803	2,885	..	1	2
26 South Kanara	317	1,725	624	1,725	..	..

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TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

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Appendix V.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 236 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th July 1953, page 1657 supra.]

List of Post-war Reconstruction and Development Schemes relating to Agriculture in the Five-Year Plan for the period 1945–46 to 1949–50.

Serial number and name of the scheme. (1)	*Whether the scheme was actually taken up and worked in the quinquennium 1945–46 to 1949–50.* (2)
1 Training of 520 Agricultural Fieldmen in Agricultural Stations.	Yes; the schemes were worked during the three years 1945–46 to 1947–48.
2 Training of 2,740 Agricultural Demonstration Maistries in Agricultural Stations for a period of four to six months.	
3 Establishment of Second Agricultural College and production of Agricultural graduates to provide qualified Agricultural Demonstrators in all taluks.	Yes; the scheme has been worked during the five years 1945–46 to 1949–50.
4 Investigation of culturable waste lands in the State.	Not taken up.
5 Co-operative marketing of agricultural produce in the State.	Do.
*6 Multiplication and distribution of seeds of improved strains of crops.	Yes; the scheme has been worked during the five years 1945–46 to 1949–50.
*7 Supply of manures, iron and implements ..	Do.
*8 Supply of green manure seeds	Do.
*9 Control of pests and diseases	Yes; the scheme has been worked during the three years 1947–48 to 1949–50.
10 Appointment of eight Marketing Assistants ..	Yes; the scheme was started in June 1948 and worked during the two years 1948–49 and 1949–50.
11 Running of 14 Agricultural Research Stations ..	Not taken up.
12 Development of Research Institute	Yes; the scheme has been worked during the three years 1946–47 to 1949–50.
13 Improving the water-supply at Agricultural College and Central Farm, Coimbatore, and starting of experiments on field agriculture, etc.	Not taken up.
14 Development of demonstration and propaganda.	Yes; the scheme has been worked during the four years 1945–46 to 1948–49 and being continued.
15 Expansion of Agricultural staff at Headquarters.	Yes; the scheme has been worked during the four years 1946–47 to 1949–50.
16 Expansion of Agricultural staff in the districts ..	Yes; the scheme has been worked during the five years 1945–46 to 1949–50.
17 Expansion of staff in the taluks	Not taken up.
18 Expansion of trading schemes by increasing 440 depots.	Do.
*19 Soil and water conservation	Yes; the scheme was taken up in 1949–50 only.
20 Increasing water-supply in existing Botanical Gardens and testing new plants.	Yes; the scheme was worked during the years 1947–48 to 1949–50.

* This mark indicates the schemes which are being continued also as schemes under the first Five-Year Plan.

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to clause (d) of unstarred question No. 237 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th July 1953, pages 1657–1658 supra.]

The scales of pay for the Senior and Junior Division Officers on being commissioned and posted to Units, are as follows :—

For Senior Division Officers during Annual Training Camp, Cadets' Cadre Camp and authorized Courses of Instruction.

	RS.	
2nd Lieutenant	350	per mensem.
Lieutenant	400—450	,,
Captain	450—700	,,
Major	700—1,050	,,

Senior Division Officers on being first commissioned and posted to National Cadet Corps Units, get an out-fit allowance of Rs. 250.

For Junior Division Officers during Cadets' Cadre Camps and authorized Courses of Instruction.

	RS.	
Third Officer	130	per mensem.
Second Officer	170	,,
First Officer	220	,,
Chief Officer	290	,,

Junior Division Officer commissioned in the National Cadet Corps and posted to a Unit, gets an honorarium on condition that he has attended the Annual Training Camps of the Unit in such a training year, as shown below :—

	RS.
Third Officer	90
Second Officer	130
First Officer	180
Chief Officer	280

Junior and Senior Division Cadets are given —

(1) refreshment allowance of As. 4 per parade (refreshments of this value are served) ;

(2) allowance of Rs. 3 per day for every day of actual attendance at the camp ;

(3) free conveyance or conveyance by rail (Intermediate Class) or Re. 0–2–6 per mile by road to the site of the camp and back ; and

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(4) journey allowance—

By rail—Rs. 2-8-0 per day.

By road—Re. 1 per day.

Persons selected for training as officers are paid—

(1) Rs. 7-8-0 per day in case of Senior Division and Rs. 4 per day in case of Junior Division ;

(2) one second-class railway fare by shortest route ; and

(3) journey allowance of Rs. 5 per day by rail and Rs. 2-8-0 per day by road.

Senior Division Officers are paid—

(1) Rs. 17-8-0 per mensem for 9 months in a year ;

(2) messing allowance of Rs. 5 per day during camps and authorized courses of instruction ; and

(3) one first-class railway fare to the place of the camp and back at concessional rate plus journey dearness allowance at Rs. 10 per day by rail and Rs. 5 per day by road.

Junior Division Officers are paid—

(1) Rs. 15 per mensem for 9 months in a year ;

(2) messing allowance of Rs. 5 per day during camps and authorized courses of instruction ; and

(3) travelling allowance by second-class and journey dearness allowance at Rs. 5 per day by rail and Rs. 2-8-0 per day by road.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 238 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th July 1953, page 1658 supra.]

Serial number and Government Colleges at	*Number of applications received.*	*Amount of registration fee collected.*	*Number of applicants interviewed.*	*Number selected for admission.*	*Rules regarding refund of registration fee, etc.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		RS.			
Art Colleges.					
1 Srikakulam ..	106	318	..	106	Not refundable in any circumstances. Hence no cases of refund.
2 Rajahmundry ..	751	2,026	..	382	
3 Anantapur ..	1,364	3,867	..	563	
4 Cuddapah	376	1,005	..	206	
5 Madras (Presidency College).	2,604	13,020	1,155	651	
6 Madras (Arts) ..	1,855	5,442	..	681	
7 Kumbakonam ..	906	2,505	693	505	
8 Coimbatore ..	1,086	3,298	..	500	
9 Palghat	1,138	2,841	..	765	
10 Pudukkottai ..	368	1,005	..	286	
11 Mangalore	630	1,733	541	413	
12 Tellicherry ..	592	1,590	..	342	
13 Madras (Queen Mary's College).	840	2,388	..	398	
14 Guntur (Women) ..	104	231	..	62	
Law.					
15 Madras	**1,606**	**8,030**	**..**	**1,261**	

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Serial number and Government colleges at. (1)	Number of applications received. (2)	Amount of registration fee collected. (3)	Number of applicants interviewed. (4)	Number selected for admission. (5)	Rules regarding refund of registration fee, etc. (6)
		RS.			
Medical Colleges.					
16 Modern Medicine (M.B.B.S.).	1,380	6,900	956	318	Registration fee is not refundable.
17 College of Indigenous Medicine (G.C.I.M.).	175	875	..	100	Do.
18 Madras Veterinary College (B.V.Sc.).	245	1,225	245	163 (including waiting list. Number admitted or joined, 75. Three of the remaining five seats out of 80 seats allotted, were filled up by students coming from other States and two by foreign students).	..
Veterinary and Live-stock Inspectors course.	774	..	..	370 (including waiting list. Number joined, 50.)	..

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of unstarred question No. 241 asked by Sri Y. V. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th July 1953, page 1661 supra.]

Statement showing the number of posts held by Deputy Collectors retrenched in 1952 and the reasons for the retrenchment.

Number of posts retrenched. (1)	*Reasons for retrenchment.* (2)
I. Civil Supplies—	
1 post of City Rationing Officer, Madras ..	Abolition of statutory rationing in Madras City.
9 posts of District Supply Officers in the districts of Nellore, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and South Kanara.	Under the revised food policy intensive procurement in the nine districts was discontinued and hence, there was no need for District Supply Officers.
II. Food Production—	
8 posts of Efficiency Officers in the districts of East Godavari, Krishna, Nellore, Anantapur, North Arcot, Tanjore, Madurai and Coimbatore.	Due to the revised food policy of Government, there was no need for Efficiency Officers.
III. Elections—	
11 posts of Personal Assistants to the Collectors of Srikakulam, East Godavari, Nellore, Kurnool, Anantapur, Bellary, Chittoor, Madras, Ramanathapuram, Nilgiris and South Kanara for elections.	As soon as the Election work was over, the special posts were abolished.
IV. Famine Relief—	
1 post of Special Deputy Collector for Fodder Supply, Madras.	When the fodder supply position improved, the post was abolished.
1 post of Personal Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Famine, Kanigiri.	When the post of Deputy Commissioner, Famine, was abolished, the post of Personal Assistant was also abolished.
1 post of Personal Assistant to the Collector of Kurnool (Famine Relief).	Due to improvement in seasonal conditions in Kurnool district.

Number of posts retrenched. (1)	*Reasons for retrenchment.* (2)
V. Malabar Tenancy—	
1 post of Rent Settlement Authority, South Kanara, and 11 posts of Rent Settlement Authorities, Malabar.	The Government ordered that pending final orders, all work relating to Malabar tenancy should be suspended.
VI. Other posts—	
1 Assistant Textile Commissioner (Yarn) ..	The Director of Controlled Commodities felt that there was no need to continue the post.
1 Special Deputy Collector for Land Acquisition, Arantangi-Karaikudi Railway Scheme, Pudukkottai.	The land acquisition work connected with the Arantangi-Karaikudi Railway Scheme was over.
1 Special Deputy Collector for Land Acquisition, Coimbatore.	The land acquisition work was over.
1 Special Deputy Collector for Kanhinapuzha Reservoir Scheme, Malabar.	The special duty was over.
1 Special Deputy Collector-Routine Island Inspecting Officer (Laccadives), Malabar.	The routine inspection of Laccadives was completed.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 242 asked by Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th July 1953, page 1662 supra.]

STATEMENT.

(a) Estimated population in the age group 6–12— Number reading in the first five classes—

	Estimated population	Number reading in the first five classes
Male	324,027	274,895
Female	342,140	203,797
Total .	666,167	478,692

(b) Number of elementary schools—

Government	75	
District Board	855	
Panchayat	4	
Municipal	92	
Private	2,661	
Total ..	3,687	

Strength—	
Boys ..	308,145
Girls ..	218,374
Total ..	526,519

Number of secondary schools—

	Government.	*District Board.*	*Municipal.*	*Private.*	*Total.*	*Strength.* *Boys.*	*Strength.* *Girls.*	*Total.*
Boys' schools ..	4	18	4	58	84	36,159	7,482	43,641
Girls' schools ..	5	2	2	9	18	372	7,769	8,141

(c) Elementary schools—

	Trained teachers. *Men.*	*Trained teachers.* *Women.*	*Untrained teachers.* *Men.*	*Untrained teachers.* *Women.*
Graduates	11	2	8	..
Secondary Grade	1,559	731	363	131
Higher Elementary Grade	11,206	3,585	574	189
Lower Elementary Grade	993	232	..	..
Others	88	52	..	..
Total ..	13,857	4,602	945	320

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	Trained teachers.		Untrained teachers.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Secondary schools—					
Boys' schools	19,949	961	5,049	146	(Gradewar figures not available.)
Girls' schools	186	3,141	77	375	
Total ..	20,135	4,102	5,126	521	

(*d*) Amount spent by various agencies—

	Government.	*District Board.*	*Municipal Council.*	*Fees.*	*Endowments.*	*Subscriptions.*	*Others.*	*Total.*
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Elementary Schools—								
1946–47.	58,09,424	8,14,349	2,34,231	85,506	1,596	2,476	8,88,635	78,36,217
1950–51.	1,28,39,485	23,98,421	3,34,496	1,77,421	6,147	..	9,19,175	1,66,75,145
Secondary Schools—								
1946–47.	5,94,626	1,24,742	29,551	11,89,761	4,690	13,853	2,74,999	22,32,222
1950–51.	(Not yet available.)							

State aid given to—

	Aided.	*Local bodies.*
	RS.	RS.
1 Elementary schools—		
1946–47	33,12,430	15,39,179
1950–51	90,38,854	16,43,017
2 Secondary schools—		
1946–47	(Figures not yet available.)	
1950 51	8,13,358	2,06,661

APPENDIX X.

[*Vide* answer to unstarred question No. 246 asked by Sri P. Urkavalan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th July 1953, page 1664 *supra*.]

STATEMENT I.

	Allotment.	*Amount spent.*
	RS.	RS.
1950–51.		
1 D. Public health acquisition of house-sites.	300	261
2 Provision of wells, pathways, burial ground, etc.	19,910	19,601
3 Sanitary amenities	44,001	4,389
4 Maintenance of schools	14,000	14,000
5 Grant of scholarships	No district allotment sanctioned.	74,369

	Allotment.	*Amount spent.*	
	RS.	RS.	
1951–52.			
Item 1 above	22,510	16,983	
Item 2 above	17,920	20,192	
Item 3 above	..		
Item 4 above	15,000	15,080	
Item 5 above	..	40,630	
1952–53 (*part*).			
Item 1 above	30,250	34,262	(Variation due to misclassification being reconciled.)
Item 2 above	17,920	22,918	
Item 3 above	..	..	
Item 4 above	15,600	15,500	
Item 5 above	..	42,467	

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STATEMENT II.

(1)

Particulars of house-sites acquired in Tirunelveli district sub-castewar.

Serial number. (1)	*Taluk.* (2)	*Village.* (3)	*Extent acquired.* (4)	*Amount spent.* (5)	*Number of house sites acquired.* (6)	*Date of origination of proposals.* (7)	*Date of award.* (8)	*Sub-caste particulars.* (9)
			ACS.	RS. A. P.				
1	Koilpatti	Kayathar	11·19	579 3 0	73	28th October 1947	15th January 1951	Adi-Dravida.
2	Do.	Do.	4·50	232 14 0	32	30th April 1948	30th March 1951	Do.
3	Sankarankoil	Athipatti	1·28	883 3 2	14	11th December 1949.	7th August 1951	Do.
4	Srivaikuntam	Siruthondanallur	1·31	1,807 12 11	17	25th January 1950	8th September 1951.	Do.
5	Tiruchendur	Alwartirunagari	0·99	699 2 5	25	6th February 1950	11th September 1951.	Do.
6	Do.	Maduvakurichi	1·61	5,522 12 5	25	6th February 1950	29th October 1951	Do.
7	Ambasamudram	Brahmadesam	3·14	1,449 0 0	47	7th January 1949	14th November 1951.	Do.
8	Tiruchendur	Manapad	1·04	950 12 2	22	13th December 1948.	5th January 1952	Do.
9	Ambasamudram	Pathamadai	6·38	458 8 10	42	6th September 1950.	4th February 1952	Do.
10	Tiruchendur	Sattankulam	1·13	2,627 12 0	26	9th June 1950	29th March 1952	Do.
11	Nanguneri	Kasthurirengapuram.	2·56	3,191 4 0	36	27th December 1951.	1st May 1952	Do.
12	Sankarankoil	Vijayagoundanpatti.	1·08	1,117 12 10	23	7th March 1949	16th May 1952	Do.
13	Ambasamudram	Alwarkurichi	1·88	405 6 0	30	7th March 1951	21st May 1952	Do.
14	Srivaikuntam	Athichanallur	0·94	405 6 0	26	3rd January 1951	11th June 1952	Do.
15	Tiruchendur	Nalumavadi	3·58	2,881 14 0	44	29th April 1949	13th June 1952	Do.
		Total	42·62	23,489 5 9	475			
16	Tirunelveli	Vellakoil	0·77	1,679 0 0	20	15th October 1949	29th March 1952	Pallas.
17	Tenkasi	Neduvayal	2·70	4,657 8 0	30	13th July 1950	23rd April 1952	Do.
18	Tirunelveli	Vellakoil	1·09	6,488 4 10	30	20th November 1950.	16th May 1952	Do.
19	Do.	Melathiruvengadanathapuram.	2·39	287 8 0	28	19th December 1950.	28th May 1952	Do.
		Total	6·95	13,112 4 10	108			

Serial number. (1)	Taluk. (2)	Village. (3)	Extent acquired. (4)	Amount spent. (5)			Number of house-sites acquired. (6)	Date of origination of proposals. (7)	Date of award. (8)	Sub-caste particulars. (9)
			ACS.	RS.	A.	P.				
20	Sankarankoil ..	Varahanur ..	1·54	1,062	9	7	14	31st October 1950 ..	29th October 1951 ..	Chucklers.
21	Koilpatti	Thirumangalakurichi.	0·58	16	14	1	10	April 1951	3rd November 1951.	Do.
22	Tenkasi	Nayamankurichi ..	1·77	1,958	4	0	17	28th July 1951 ..	26th March 1952 ..	Do.
23	Koilpatti	M. Naraikinar ..	1·65	1,435	3	3	20	2nd November 1949.	8th May 1952 ..	Do.
24	Srivaikuntam ..	Srivaikuntam ..	2·10	998	8	2	25	April 1951	16th May 1952 ..	Do.
		Total ..	7·64	5,471	7	1	86			
25	Koilpatti	Vilathikulam ..	1·77	2,555	14	0	20	January 1951 ..	13th July 1951 ..	Sub-caste not known.
		Grand total ..	58·98	44,628	15	8	689			

Percentage of house-site provided to the total number of house-site acquired.

Adi-Dravidas	69 per cent.
Pallars	16 per cent.
Chucklers	13 per cent.

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(2)

Particulars of lands acquired for pathways to Harijan quarters in Tirunelveli district (sub-castewar).

Serial number and taluk. (1)	Village. (2)	Extent acquired. (3)	Amount spent. (4) RS. A. P.	Sub-caste benefited. (5)
1 Ambasamudram ..	Piranjeri	280·89 links.	1 10 0	Adi-Dravidas.
2 Tiruchendur ..	Kayalpatnam, South.	0·35 ,,	138 0 0	Do.
3 Nanguneri	Anaikulam ..	0·21 ,,	572 10 11	Do.
4 Do.	Puliyoorkurichi ..	0·23 ,,	466 14 5	Do.
5 Do.	Moolaikaraipatti ..	0·35 ,,	1,075 4 0	Do.
6 Do.	Sengalakurichi ..	0·38 ,,	2,053 14 3	Do.
7 Tirunelveli ..	Manur	0·15 ,,	34 8 0	Pallas.
8 Do. ..	Thenpathu and Karuppanthurai.	0·53 ,,	3,262 12 3	Do.
9 Ambasamudram ..	Vedakkukarkurichi ..	0·22 ,,	1,581 4 0	Do.
10 Sankarankoil ..	Tenmalai	0·23 ,,	264 8 0	Do.
11 Ambasamudram ..	Manaparanallur ..	0·21 ,,	1,344 13 6	Do.
12 Do. ..	Giruammalpuram ..	0·17 ,,	1,251 3 0	Do.
13 Srivaikuntam ..	Mukkani	0·08 ,,	18 6 4	Do.
14 Tiruchendur ..	Karayanthiradu, hamlet.	0·08 ,,	368 0 0	Do.
15 Srivaikuntam ..	Velur Casba	0·12 ,,	69 0 0	Do.
16 Do. ..	Mukkani Kurivithurai.	0·04 ,,	92 0 0	Do.
17 Tirunelveli ..	Sengulam	0·71 ,,	506 15 9	Do.
18 Ambasamudram ..	Pappakudi	0·15 ,,	586 8 0	Do.
19 Sankarankoil ..	Maiparai	0·02 ,,	23 0 0	Chucklers.
20 Srivaikuntam ..	Vadavallanad ..	0·16 ,,	9 3 0	Not known.

Lands acquired for burial ground.

1 Tiruchendur ..	Paramankurichi ..	0·30 links.	69 0 0	Adi-Dravidas.
2 Nanguneri	Ittamoli	0·35 ,,	215 10 0	Do.
3 Ambasamudram ..	Kila and Mela Ambasamudram.	0·27 ,,	46 9 0	Do.
4 Nanguneri	Ittamoli (Vijayachampadu).	0·66 ,,	532 7 3	Do.
5 Tirunelveli ..	Thiruvannathapuram.	0·69 ,,	402 8 0	Pallas.
6 Do. ..	Madhavakurichi ..	1·00 ,,	115 0 0	Do.
7 Koilpatti	Chettikurichi and Chidambarampatti.	0·61 ,,	70 2 5	Do.

Lands acquired for well-sites.

1 Tirunelveli ..	Palavoor	0·02 links.	14 6 0	Adi-Dravidas.
2 Tenkasi	Maruthankinar ..	0·02 ,,	11 8 0	Pallas.
3 Tirunelveli ..	Manimoortheswaram.	0·03 ,,	89 2 0	Do.

Communal site.

1 Tirunelveli ..	Vellakoil	0·65 links.	488 12 0	Pallas.

(3)

List of labour school teachers working in the district.

Serial number and name of labour school. (1)	Name of teacher. (2)	Designation. (3)	Sub-caste. (4)
1 Kalakad	Sri S. Duraisamy	Headmaster.	Not known.
	Srimathi J. V. Santhosham ..	Assistant ..	Adi-Dravida. (convert).
2 Kadambankulam ..	Srimathi C. Manonmani	Headmistress.	Adi-Dravida.
	Srimathi Seethajammal	Assistant ..	Do.

List of labour school teachers working in the district—cont.

Serial number and name of labour school. (1)	*Name of teacher.* (2)	*Designation.* (3)	*Sub-caste.* (4)
3 Manadu Thandupathu.	Sri J. Duraisamy	Headmaster.	Valluvan.
	Srimathi J. Annammal	Assistant ..	Do.
4 Keelakattalai	Sri S. K. S. Mahanaraj	Headmaster.	Veduvan.
	Srimathi D. Ranjitham	Assistant ..	Do.
5 Munnirpallam	Sri D. John	Headmaster.	Not known.
	Srimathi Mary Chandra Bai ..	Assistant ..	Adi-Dravida.
6 Puliangulam	Sri Ambrose	Headmaster.	Adi-Dravida (convert).
	Srimathi Violet	Assistant ..	Do.
7 Pudunagar	Sri A. P. Chelliah	Headmaster.	Arunthathiyar.
	Sri J. A. Raj	Assistant ..	Adi-Dravida.
8 Thullukkarpatti ..	Sri Devadasan	Headmaster.	Adi-Dravida (convert).
	Sri K. S. Shanmugam	Assistant ..	Adi-Dravida.
9 Thirumangalakurichi ..	Sri John Arulappan	Headmaster.	Palla.
	Srimathi Arulmani	Assistant ..	Do.
10 Karisalkulam	Sri P. D. Dason	Headmaster.	Do.
	Srimathi Thangam Dasan ..	Assistant ..	Do.
11 Ulakudi	Sri M. S. Subbiah	Headmaster.	Do.
	Srimathi Selvabackiam John ..	Assistant ..	Do.
12 South Puliangulam ..	Sri S. Manickam	Headmaster.	Adi-Dravida.
	Sri D. Veliah	Assistant ..	Do.
13 Ranimaharajapuram ..	Sri Vellasami	Headmaster.	Palla.
	Srimathi Manonmani Muthammal.	Assistant ..	Do.

Abstract.

Adi-Drvaida	7
Adi-Dravida (converts)	4
Palla	8
Valluvar	2
Veduvar	2
Arunthathiyar	1
Sub-caste not known	2
Total ..	26

(4)

Statement showing the strength of pupils in labour schools, 1952–53.

Serial number and name of labour school. (1)		*Strength of Harijans.* (2)	*Strength of others.* (3)	*Total strength.* (4)
1 Kalakad	Adi-Dravida ..	94	..	94
2 Kadambankulam ..	Palla ..	63	15	78
3 Manadu Thandupathu	Adi-Dravida ..	86	..	86
4 Keelakattalai	Do.	46	19	65
5 Munnirpallam ..	Palla ..	73	..	73
6 Puliangulam	Do. ..	74	7	81
7 Pudunagar	Do. ..	57	25	82
8 Thulukkarpatti ..	Adi-Dravida-50. Palla-50.	72	..	72
9 Thirumangalakurichi	Palla ..	62	32	91
10 Ursisalkulam	Do. ..	60	41	101
11 Ulakudi	Do. ..	73	1	74
12 South Pulimangulam.	Adi-Dravida ..	73	2	75
13 Ranimaharajapuram.	Do.	57	..	7
	Total ..	890	142	1,032

Adi-Dravidas—44 per cent. ..
Pallas—55 cent.

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(5)

Particulars of boarders in the hostels.

Serial number and name of the hostel. (1)	*Total number of boarders.* (2)	*Palla.* (3)	*Adi-Dravida.* (4)	*Arunthathiyar.* (5)	*Puthirai Vannars.* (6)
Tirunelveli taluk—					
1 Amirthagowri Girls' Hostel, C.N. village, Tirunelveli Junction.	28	26	2	..	..
2 Bishop Sargeant Training School Hostel, Palayamkottai.	14	5	9	..	..
3 Central Harijan Hostel, Palayamkottai.	87	65	20	2	..
Nanguneri taluk—					
4 Adi-Dravida Mahajana Sangham Boarding Home, Nanguneri.	28	8	20	..	..
5 A. V. Joseph High School Boarding Home, Ittamoli.	16	10	6	..	..
6 Thayammal Daswson Orphanage, Ittamoli.	12	2	10	..	..
Ambasamudram taluk—					
7 V. V. S. Iyer Memorial Hostel, Cheranmahadevi.	44	32	11	..	1
8 Harijan Hostel, Kallidakurichi.	53	46	6	1	..
Sankarankoil taluk—					
9 Rajaji Harijan Hostel, Puliyangudi.	40	32	8	..	..
Tenkasi taluk—					
10 Ghandi Harijan Hostel, Krishnapuram.	58	42	12	2	2
Srivaikuntam taluk—					
11 Caldwell High School Hostel, Tuticorin.	18	15	3	..	..
12 Harijan Hostel, Tuticorin ..	23	22	..	1	..
13 V.O.C. Harijan Hostel, Tuticorin.	20	17	3	..	..
Koilpatti taluk—					
14 Depressed Class Hostel, Koilpatti.	50	23	24	3	..
15 St. Michael's Boarding Home, K. Kailasapuram, Gangaikondam Post.	37	35	2	..	..
Grand total ..	**528**	**380**	**136**	**9**	**3**

Statement showing the particulars of scholarships sanctioned to the Harijans during 1950–51 and 1951–52 in Tirunelveli district.

Number of pupils for whom scholarships sanctioned.		Amount sanctioned.		Harijans.						Converts.					
Harijans.	*Converts.*	*Harijans.*	*Converts.*	*Pallar.*	*Adi-Dravidar.*	*Kuravan.*	*Arunthathiyar.*	*Valluvan.*	*Puthirai Vannar.*	*Pallar.*	*Paravan.*	*Valluvan.*	*Parayan. (AD.)*	*Vettuvan.*	*Holiya Paraya.*
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.												
Elementary School Scholarships, 1950–51.															
317	43	2,018 0 0	280 0 0	247 78 per cent.	56 17 per cent.	3	10	..	1	21 49 per cent.	14 33 per cent.	..	8 19 per cent.	..	..
Elementary School Scholarships, 1951–52.															
439	50	3,525 0 0	420 0 0	326	88	..	18	2	5	19	14	3 (Kuravan)	13	1 (Arunthathiyar).	..
Secondary School Scholarships, 1951–52.															
274	68	6,281 11 0	2,805 8 0	172	95	1	1	4	1	23	12	1	29	1	2
Non-Recurring Grants—Book Allowances, 1951–52.															
99	19	318 0 0	77 0 0	78	20	..	1	..	..	7	..	..	8	3 (Arunthathiyar).	1 (Puthirai Vannar).
812	**137**	..	..	576 71 per cent.	203 25 per cent.	1 ..	20 20 per cent.	6 ..	6 ..	49 36 per cent.	26 19 per cent.	4 ..	50 37 per cent.	5 ..	3 ..

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 247 asked by Sri E. K. Sankara Varma Raja at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th July 1953, page 1664 supra.]

Statement showing grants given to District Boards for Road Works in 1951–52 and 1952–53.

	1951–52.		1952–53.		*Unemployment relief works, etc.*		*Central Road Fund Works.*	
	Post-war Road Development.	*Village roads outside Post-war Road Development.*	*Post-war Road Development.*	*Village roads outside Post-war Road Development.*	1951–52.	1952–53.	1951–52.	1952–53.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Anantapur	2,24,412	6,000	1,15 000	4,500	49,934	13.46.420	4[illegible],123	24,000
2 Arcot, North	2,51.402	11,093	1,29,900	18 500	75,951	2,00,000	16,159	14,110
3 Arcot, South	1,11,661	18'050	1,69,000	9,650	..	..	32,500	63,000
4 Bellary	2,86,712	8,000	1,7[illegible]00	6,000	213	60.000	..	..
5 Chingleput	2,83.413	2,500	1,07,500	6,000	2,36.942	1,13,500	26,650	25,000
6 Chittoor	1.72,605	6,000	1 22,500	5,000	3,19,105	12,02.667	..	..
7 Coimbatore	1,33,800	10.413	1,59,900	4,903	1 14,728	1,14.250	10 670	30,000
8 Cuddapah	2 00,000	4,200	1,73,800	4,500	1,26,957	8,78,000	..	..
9 East Godavari	1 10,000	6,000	77,000	6,000	..	..	68,737	64,524
10 West Godavari	1,19.857	8.000	83,900	6,[illegible]00	1,83,000	..	85,497	36,020
11 Guntur	2 70;597	8,000	1,79 000	6.000	..	..	..	..
12 Kanara, South	1,01,571	17,246	77,400	4,799	..	..	..	..
13 Krishna	4,54 167	8,000	1,40,800	5,929	28,364	..	86,000	2,00,000
14 Kurnool	1,52,584	6.000	1,74 200	1,200	..	86.911	..	..
15 Madurai	2,23,714	7,904	1,56,600	6 000	..	50.000	..	..
16 Malabar	2,52,857	13,000	1,77,000	11,029	28,549	40,172	..	..
17 The Nilgiris	97,306	..	69.400	6,000	..	..	59,921	14.169
18 Nellore	2,92,714	6,000	2,04,900	4,500	..	2,29,000	..	3,200
19 Ramanathapuram ..	2,13,852	20,300	1,49,700	12,219	39,849	24,150	1,63,026	3,49,000
20 Salem	2,65,286	6,641	1,85,700	4.500	85,989	2,00,000	1,54,231	1,57,582
21 Tanjore	2.30 857	10,753	1,61,600	4,500	..	..	36,031	1,34,878
22 Tirunelveli	2,29,714	8.000	1,60.800	6,000	11,802	66,314	15.969	1,65,200
23 Tiruchirappalli	2,12 857	8,000	1,49,000	6,000	..	..	45,381	26.000
24 Visakhapatnam	75,000	6 000	93,900	6,000	..	..	2,000	12,000
25 Srikakulam	29,023	6,000	33,067	6,000	24,879	25,000	..	..

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Appendix XII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 243 asked by Sri V. Balakrishnan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th July 1953, page 1665 supra]

Clauses (a) and (b).

Department.	*Total number of Office Superintendents.*	*Maximum number of clerks under a Superintendent.*	*Minimum number of clerks under a Superintendent.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Public	32	4 (including 1 Lower Division Clerk). *	1
2 Health .. — ..	9	7 (including 4 Lower Division Clerks for routine work).	3
3 Legal	7	4	1
4 Home	30	4	1
5 Food and Agriculture.	13	4 (including 1 Lower Division Clerk).	3 (including 1 Lower Division Clerk.)
6 Rural Welfare	9	6 (including 3 Lower Division Clerks).	1
7 Finance	17	6 (including 4 Lower Division Clerks).	2
8 Revenue	19	3	1
9 Education	10	3	1
10 Public Works	20	14 (including 12 Lower Division Clerks).	2
11 Development	27	4	2
12 Local Administration.	9	4	2

* Does not include the Lower Division Clerks working in Central Branches.

Clause (c).

Extracts from the Secretariat Office Manual.

11. *Superintendents.*—The Superintendent is in charge of a 'section' of a Secretariat department. He is assisted by a certain number of clerks. He is responsible for all files relating to the subjects allotted to the clerks under him. He is directly responsible to the officers under whom he works for the efficient and expeditious despatch of business in all stages in his section. The training of the clerks under him is one of his principal functions. He must see that his clerks exercise proper selection in their work (i.e., they do not waste time and paper on needless noting or correspondence)and that really emergent matters are given immediate atten tion. He will not merely superintend but will himself undertake to deal with the more difficult or important papers requiring such assistance from clerks as he may find necessary.

He is responsible for the accuracy of the notes and drafts proceeding from his section; he cannot throw that responsibility on his clerks. He is not expected to express views or to suggest what orders should be passed on a case except when there is a clear precedent or the case is of a routine nature or the orders necesarily follow from some provision of law or rule. He should check the correctnes of facts stated in aoy note or draft which may have been added to the file after it was submitted for orders as soon as it returns to the section and before the draft is issued or the case is passed on to another department. He maintains discipline in his section and sees to it that his orders or instructions are not disputed or disregarded by his clerks.

80 (*d*) *Superintendent.*—The Superintendent is responsible generally for the prompt, steady and efficient despatch of work of his section. He must constantly examine the cases pending with his clerks to see that they do not delay them; he should advise his clerks as to the manner in which they should deal with individual cases and should encourage them to come to him for advice whenever they have doubts. He should insist on his clerks studying the currents and beginning to collect papers for reference immediately on their receipt. He should cleck any tendency to unnecessary and too elaborate research. He should see that currents are put up quickly and according to the nature of their urgency and that they are properly referenced. He should check prolixity in noting. The chief merits of a good note being lucidity, completeness and brevity, he will see that they are constantly kept in view both by himself and his clerks. He is responsible for the accuracy of the notes and drafts proceeding from his section and cannot throw that responsibility on his clerks. He should check the correctness of facts stated in any note or draft which may have been added to the file after it was submitted for orders as soon as it returns to the section and before the draft is issued or the case is passed on to another department. The Superintendent is not expected to express views or suggest what orders should be passed except where they necessarily follow from some provision of law or rule or are in accordance with precedent.

Note.—The above directions will apply *mutatis mutandis* to clerks who submit papers direct to officers.

The Secretary or the Under or the Assistant Secretary will decide what papers or classes of papers dealt with by clerks shall pass through the Superintendent on their way to the Secretary or the Under or the Assistant Secretary and what papers shall be submitted direct. From time to time the Superintendent will scrutinize a file, pick out at random or for some special reason from the files that the clerks have dealt with and are authorized to submit direct, on their way to the Secretary or the Under Secretary. Such files he will initial, after taking such action in regard to them as he may find necessary.

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Papers returning from the Secretary or the Under or the Assistant Secretary will pass to the section through the Superintendent. From the notes written by those officers, and their modifications of the drafts put up by the clerks, the Superintendent will know what each clerk is capable of, what help and guidance he requires and where he is liable to fail and must therefore be watched.

314. *Duty of Section Superintendent.*—The Superintendent of a section is responsible for the efficient and expeditious despatch of work in his section. To enforce this he should thoroughly examine the personal registers once a week on a specified day of the week. He should check the Call Book, Reminder Diary and Register of Periodicals at reasonable intervals, say, once a week. He should initial the registers in token of his check. The check should not be merely nominal. The Superintendent should not only see that the entries in the registers are correctly and punctually made but also take immediate action on delayed and urgent cases. He should ask his clerks to produce such papers and give them practical help to put them up quickly or should himself take over and deal with them. It is his duty to ensure that no delay occurs which could with diligence be avoided and that no paper is shelved by clerks. For this purpose he should, besides the weekly check of registers, inspect frequently the papers pending with each clerk.

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 250 asked by Sri V. Balakrishnan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th July 1953, page 1666 supra.]

	Pudukkottai division.		
	Alangudi taluk. RS.	*Tirumayam taluk.* RS.	*Kulathur taluk.* RS.
(*a*) Expenditure incurred by the Government for digging of drinking water well since 3rd March 1948.	78,662	97,652	46,374
(*b*) Amount granted as takkavi loans since 3rd March 1948.	4,33,200	6,47,990	2,60,760
(*c*) Amount granted as loans for purchase of plough bulls since 3rd March 1948.	2,61,500	3,76,210	2,56,790
(*d*) Amount spent on famine relief works since 3rd March 1948 and the details of such expenditure.	No amount was spent on famine relief works in any of the taluks since 3rd March 1948 and no famine relief works were executed in the Pudukkottai division.		

(*e*) Amount spent on minor irrigation works since 3rd March 1948 and when, where and how spent—

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1949–50 ..	1,958	4	0	5,217	0	0	..		
1950–51 ..	66,470	0	0	52,166	14	0	27,100	0	0
1951–52 ..	1,01,098	0	0	1,01,179	0	0	80,267	0	0
1952–53 ..	1,54,615	0	0	1,65,287	0	0	67,517	0	0
1953–54 ..	..			9,099	0	0	2,400	0	0 *
Total ..	3,24,141	4	0	3,32,948	14	0	1,77,284	0	0

* Flood repairs.

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(*f*) Amount spent on gruel centres since 3rd March 1948 and when and where such gruel centres were opened.

One gruel centre was opened at Tiruvappur, Pudukkottai town to run for one month from 11th April 1953. An allotment of Rs. 1,125 has been sanctioned. The centre was ordered to be run for a further period of one month.

(*g*) The number of famine relief works executed through contractors and by departments directly.

The number of minor irrigation works considered to have been taken under relief works and entrusted to contractors is as given below :—

Alangudi taluk—36.

Tirumayam taluk—Nil.

Kulathur taluk—24.

No relief works were executed departmentally.

APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 252 asked by Sri G. Sivasank ra Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th July 1953, page 1667 supra.]

Statement.

	Ministers.	*Travelling allowance including cost of railway requisitions.*	*Daily allowance, mileage, etc*
	(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.	RS.
1	Chief Minsiter	1,508	651
2	Minister (Finance)	2,510	2,197
3	Minister (Revenue)	1,289	2,567
4	Minister (Health)	1,338	2,195
5	Minister (Religious Endowment)	1,277	2,073
6	Minister (Public Works)	1,773	4,750
7	Minister (Rural Welfare)	1,726	2,766
8	Minister (Education)	3,869	3,728
9	Minister (Prohibition)	1,306	1,924
10	Minister (Industries and Labour)	1,660	1,526
11	Minister (Agriculture)	1,946	3,113
12	Minister (Local Administration)	1,592	2,690
13	Minister (Law)	885	1,131
14	Minister (Accommodation)	..	1,293
15	Minister (Co-operation)	1,555	3 903
	Speaker	589	..
	Temporary Speaker	132	25
	Total ..	24,954	36,538

APPENDIX XV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 254 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th July 1953, page 1668 supra.]

1 Akkacheruvupadu.
2 Akkamapeta.
3 Ambapuram.
4 Amudapapadu.
5 Amuluru.
6 Anantapuram.
7 Anupallepadu.
8 Baddevolu.
9 Chintareddipalem.
10 Dontali.
11 Gudipallepadu.
12 Gundlapalem
13 Guruvindapudi,
14 Hissa Vaviletipadu, First.
15 Hissa Vaviletipadu, Second.
16 Kakitalupuru.
17 Kakuturu.
18 Kallurupalle.
19 Kandalipadu.
20 Kandamuru.
21 Kattuvapalle.
22 Kodura Khandrika.
23 Kondlapudi.
24 Kottapalem.
25 Kuditipalle.
26 Kunkumapudi.
27 Kurucherlapadu.
28 Mamidipudi
29 Mangal doruvu.
30 Mannavarappadu.
31 Manubolu.
32 Mattempadu.
33 Muddumudi.
34 Nagulavaram.
35 Narukuru.
36 Nidimusili.
37 Ogurupadu.
38 Pandarupalle.
39 Parlapadu.
40 Pidurupalem.
41 Pogadadoruvu-Khandrika.
42 Punnuru.
43 Punzurupadu.
44 Sajjapuram.
45 Sivaramapuram.
46 Valluru Khandrika.
47 Vedayapalem.
48 Vellanti.
49 Venkannapalem.
50 Venkanapalem (Z).
51 Vilukanipalle.
52 Zengamvenidoruvu.

APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 263 asked by Sri T. Viswanatham at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th July 1953, pages 1672–1673 supra.]

Statement showing the Capital Expenditure met from revenues from 1920–21 to 1951–52 in the Madras State.

(Figures in lakhs of rupees.)

Year.	Irrigation works.	Industrial Development works.	Net outlay on State Trading Schemes.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1920–21	1·39	..	..
1921–22	0·40	..	..
1922–23	0·23	..	..
1923–24	0·07	..	..
1924–25	0·60	..	..
1925–26	0·80	..	..
1926–27	0·05	..	..
1927–28	0·02	..	..
1928–29	1·53	..	..
1929–30	11·05	..	..
1930–31	7·61	..	..
1931–32	4·50	..	..
1932–33	2·82	..	..
1933–34	3·97	..	..
1934–35	3·39	..	..
1935–36	3·03	..	..
1936–37	2·31	..	..
1937–38	3·60	..	..
1938–39	1·25	..	..
1939–40	1·30	..	..
1940–41	0·62	..	..
1941–42	0·54	..	..

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Year. (1)	*(Figures in lakhs of rupees.)* Irrigation works. (2)	Industrial Development works. (3)	Net outlay on State Trading Schemes. (4)
1942–43	2.87	..	..
1943–44	2·15	..	362·58
1944–45	3·44	..	304·44
1945–46	6·11	22·10	— 160·35
1946–47	0·63	..	1,220·77
1947–48	2·60	0·02	— 16·04
1948–49	4·07	0·06	203·63
1949–50	5·80	0·32	..
1950–51	3·29	0·25	..
1951–52	0·61	0·39	..
Total ..	82·65	23·14	1,915·03

APPENDIX XVII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 264 asked by Sri T. Viswanatham at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th July 1953, pages 1673–1674 supra.]

Statement showing the maximum normal balance prescribed for the State Treasuries for 1953–54.

(In thousands of rupees).

(1)	*Maximum normal balance.* May to November 1953. (2)	April 1953, December 1953 and January to March 1954. (3)
1 Srikakulam	37	43
2 Visakhapatnam	23	27
3 East Godavari	28	41
4 West Godavari	13	13
5 Krishna	10	10
6 Guntur	34	38
7 Nellore	16	21
8 Kurnool	20	30
9 Bellary	30	30
10 Anantapur	22	32
11 Cuddapah	17	22
12 Chingleput	50	80
13 North Arcot	35 (a)	60 (b)
14 Chittoor	15	20
15 South Arcot	44 (a)	75 (b)
16 Salem	40	50
17 Tiruchirappalli	25	35
18 Tanjore	30	35
19 Madurai	10	15
20 Ramanathapuram	45	60
21 Tirunelveli	25	30
22 Coimbatore	40	50
23 Nilgiris	35	40
24 Malabar	70	70
25 South Kanara	30	40
Total ..	744	967

(a) For the period June to November only.

(b) For the period April, May and December 1953 and January to March 1954.

தமிழ்நாடு சட்டமன்றப் பேரவை

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS